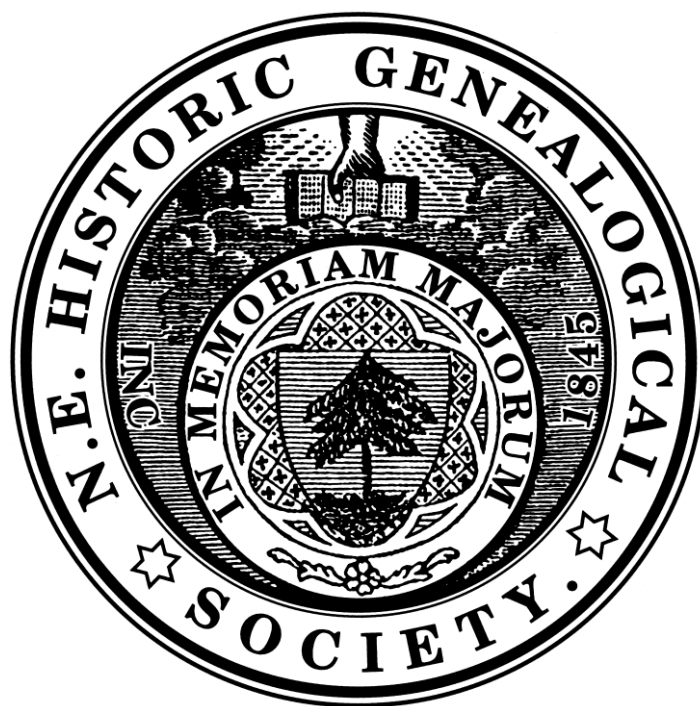


# *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*



Volume 163

April 2009

Whole Number 650

[www.NewEnglandAncestors.org](http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org)

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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL  
AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER®**

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**POSTMASTER:** Please send address changes to NEHGS, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116-3007.

*Publication of*  
THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER  
*is supported by a generous endowment from*  
*Ruth Chauncey Bishop*

## EDITORIAL

Long articles treating several immigrants to America are particularly interesting, especially when some of the relationships were not already known. In the lead article, **Humphrey Blake (1494?–1558), and His Descendants in New England and South Carolina: Blake, Richards, Selleck, Torrey, and Wolcott**, author Clifford L. Stott presents what is known about Humphrey Blake and his children. Subsequent parts will show that seven (and probably eight) colonists to New England and one colonist to South Carolina were his descendants.

*Ancestors of American Presidents: 2009 Edition*, by Gary Boyd Roberts, included many significant developments in presidential ancestry. Among these was extending the ancestry of Calvin Coolidge's Rice and Pinney lines. The documentation for both are given in **Identifying Sally Rice (ca. 1760–1835), Wife of Eliab Brewer of Ludlow, Vermont**, and **Identifying Jonathan Pinney (ca. 1754–1812) of Guilford and Plymouth, Vermont**, both by Christopher Challenger Child. The key to identifying Sally Rice was that she had an older sister of the same name. The key to identifying Jonathan Pinney was that he named a son Delano, which turned out to be his mother's maiden name.

Many *Register* articles make readers wonder how something so obvious could have been missed by prior researchers, who repeated the same mistakes again and again. Such an article is **Was Nathaniel Jones, Who Married Mary Rediat in 1696, a Son or Grandson of John<sup>1</sup> and Dorcas (\_\_\_\_) Jones of Concord, Massachusetts?** Probably because there was no birth record for Nathaniel, youngest child of John<sup>1</sup> and Dorcas Jones, all published accounts of this Jones family had assumed that the Nathaniel Jones who married in 1696 was the grandson of John and Dorcas. Author Ann L. Dzindolet shows there is ample evidence that their son Nathaniel was the 1696 groom, and that the grandson Nathaniel was only a child in 1696.

**The Paternal Ancestry of Abigail (Salter) Hammond of Watertown and Hannah (Salter) (Phillips) Ruggles of Boston**, by Leslie Mahler, proves that these sisters were the grandchildren of Thomas and Thomasine (Joyner) Salter of Rattlesden, Suffolk. Theophilus Salter, who was briefly in Ipswich, Massachusetts, was a brother of the two sisters, and their aunt Ann (Salter) Cooke was possibly the stepmother of Gregory<sup>1</sup> Cooke of Cambridge.

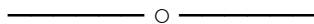
There are problems that look easy — and turn out to be much more difficult. An example of this is **Three Men Named Isaac Phelps with Connections to Windsor, Connecticut**. Author Nancy J. Pennington is descended from an Isaac Phelps (say 1700–1778), who is not treated in the 1899 Phelps genealogy. Her Isaac Phelps married, had seven children, and left many deeds and a will. Yet he cannot be identified, even after a careful review of the several men named Isaac Phelps living in the eighteenth century in and near Windsor. The only clue seems to be that most of the deeds of her Isaac Phelps were with descendants of Samuel<sup>2</sup> Phelps (*William*<sup>1</sup>).

In 2006 Edward J. Harrison published an article in the *Register* on the English origins of Stephen<sup>1</sup> Gates. In this issue he deals with **Ann Neave, Wife of Stephen Gates, 1638 Immigrant to Massachusetts**, showing that her surname was Neave, not Veare, as previously claimed. He was not able to identify Ann (Neave) Gates, but his research is ongoing.

In **The Two Wives of Lionel Chute, Schoolmaster of Ipswich, Massachusetts**, William Wyman Fiske demonstrates that Lionel<sup>1</sup> Chute married first Thomasine Barker (who was the mother of his children) and second Rose (Clarke?). In the past these two wives had been compressed into a single wife, “Rose Barker” or “Rose Baker.”

Part 2 of Jon Wardlow’s article, **Revisiting the Family of Gershom<sup>2</sup> Flagg of Woburn, Massachusetts**, treats the four younger children of Gershom<sup>2</sup> Flagg, some of whom moved into Boston, or to Killingly or New Haven, Connecticut. Not surprisingly, all four had large families, though only one had substantial infant mortality. Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flagg of Boston had fourteen children (born 1707–1729) by two wives, but only four were living when he made his will in 1733.

In Part 2 of **Some Descendants of Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Mead of Greenwich, Connecticut, Through His Son Josiah<sup>4</sup> Mead**, author Gail Blankenau continues her work on descendants of Josiah<sup>4</sup> Mead. Some stayed in Greenwich, and others left for upstate New York and Pennsylvania. If only the 1805 will of Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> Mead (or related probate) had said where his adult children were living then, substantial research time would have been saved.



Each April I express my gratitude to the many people whose help I have received. First is associate editor **Helen Ullmann**, who reviews and edits all drafts of *Register* articles and does further research, as needed. I couldn’t get along without her. Next is consulting editor **David Dearborn**, who responds to my frequent phone calls for instant help with sources. I am grateful to the other consulting editors who review articles and/or do research.

I also want to thank **Joe Anderson, Drew Bartley, Jane Fiske, Marilyn Fitzpatrick, Eric Grundset, Jeff Haines, Fred Hart, Pat Hatcher, Ann Lainhart, Harry Macy, Ned Smith, and Alicia Williams** for their help. As always, colleagues at NEHGS have been responsive and supportive, especially **Lynn Betlock, Denise Bolton, Elise Burgess, Lynne Burke, Tom Champoux, Marie Daly, Michael Forbes, Shane LaPrade, Michael Leclerc, Judy Lucey, Rhonda McClure, Carolyn Oakley, Julie Otto, Rick Park, Tim Salls, Steven Shilcusk, Brenton Simons, Scott Steward, Penny Stratton, Josh Taylor, Olga Tugarina, Jim Viall, and Tom Wilcox.**

**Ruth Bishop** is in a special category of appreciation for her generous endowment of the *Register* — and for her support of American genealogy in general.

— Henry B. Hoff

# HUMPHREY BLAKE (1494?–1558) AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA: BLAKE, RICHARDS, SELLECK, TORREY, AND WOLCOTT

*Clifford L. Stott\**

The Blakes were a noteworthy English gentry family in Somerset during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The descendants of Humphrey Blake, a country gentleman of Over Stowey and Spaxton, were involved in the cloth trade from at least the mid-16th century and probably earlier. One branch of the family became prominent merchants in Bridgwater. Others settled in the American colonies. During the seventeenth century, at least eight and probably nine of Humphrey Blake's descendants arrived in America, spreading across five colonies as follows:

William Blake of Dorchester, Massachusetts  
Benjamin Blake of South Carolina  
(probably) Thomas Richards of Weymouth, Massachusetts  
David Selleck of Dorchester and Boston, Massachusetts  
William Torrey of Weymouth, Massachusetts  
James Torrey of Scituate, Plymouth Colony  
Philip Torrey of Roxbury, Massachusetts  
Joseph Torrey of Newport, Rhode Island  
Elizabeth (Saunders) Wolcott, wife of Henry Wolcott of Windsor, Connecticut

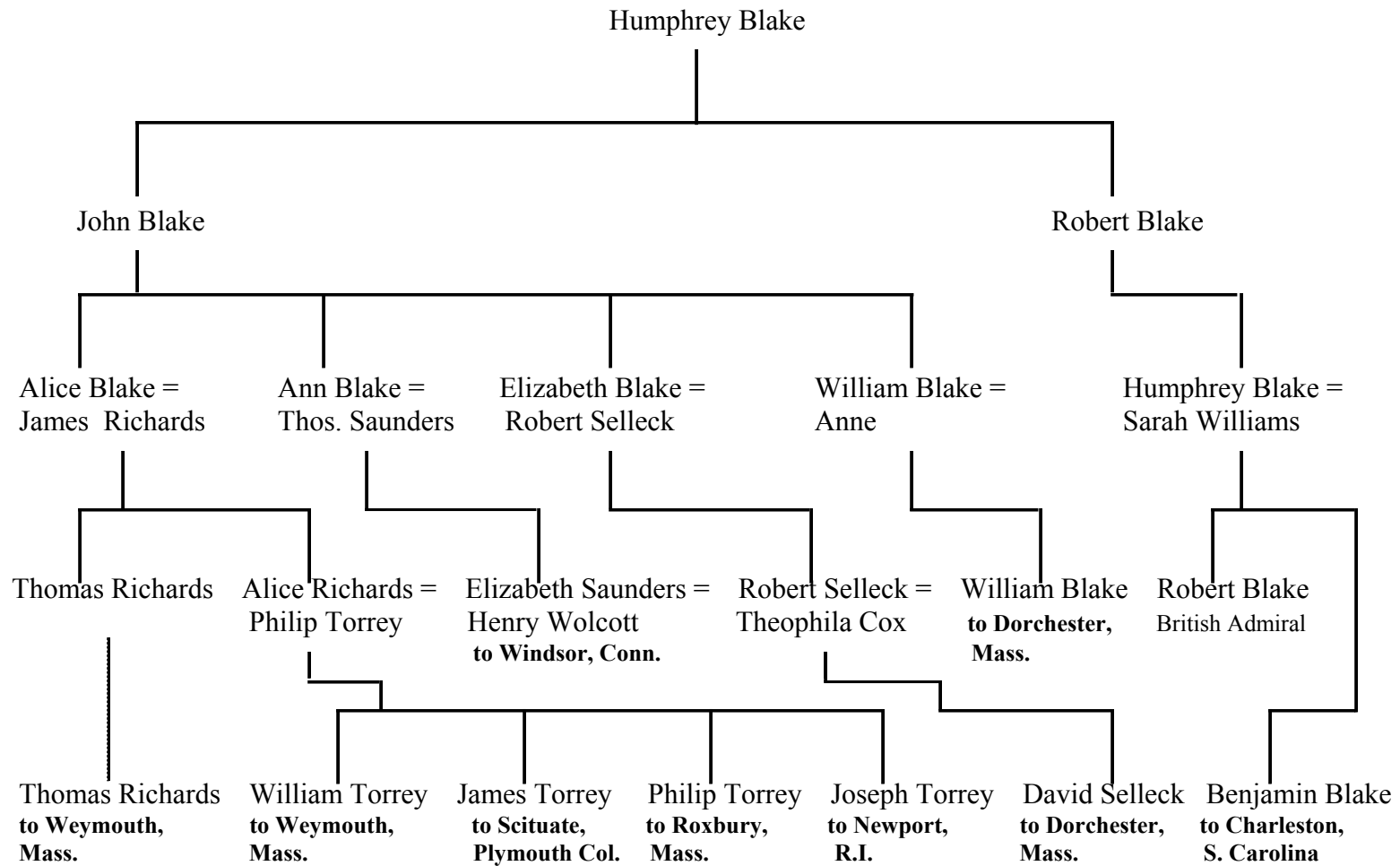
The purpose of this article is to document the descendants of Humphrey Blake, with emphasis on those families who settled in America (see chart on following page). While some of the material has been published previously,<sup>[1]</sup> the present article seeks to demonstrate the relationships between all of the immigrant families descended from Humphrey Blake while introducing new material and rebutting some previous claims. Humphrey's most well-known descendant during this period was not an immigrant, but a renowned British admiral. Robert Blake, a great-grandson of Humphrey Blake, was appointed Lord Cromwell's "General-at-Sea" in the Commonwealth Navy. He was arguably the most noteworthy naval officer in British history prior to Horatio Nelson.

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\* The author wishes to thank Paulette C. Kaufmann for funding the research for this article and granting permission to publish.

<sup>1</sup> Clifford L. Stott and Paulette Clark Kaufmann, "The Selleck Family of Gauden Manor, Tolland, Somerset: Ancestors of David<sup>1</sup> Selleck of Boston, Massachusetts, and Virginia," *The American Genealogist* 81 (2006):36–47. Much of the material from that article is repeated in this article, with the permission of the editors of *The American Genealogist*. Other important Blake material has appeared in Francis E. Blake, "The Blake Family in England," *Register* 45 (1891):35–38, and Burton W. Spear, ed., *Search for the Passengers of the Mary & John 1630*, 27 vols. (Toledo, Ohio: Mary & John Clearing House, 1985–99), 11:62–66, 109–10; 25:12–13.

# BLAKE FAMILY OF SOMERSET



It is worth repeating here that the ancestry of Humphrey Blake published in William H. Whitmore, ed., *A Record of the Blakes of Somersetshire, Especially in the Line of William Blake, of Dorchester, Mass.* (Boston: privately printed, 1881), has been thoroughly disproved by Paul C. Reed.<sup>[2]</sup> Nevertheless, it continues to appear as fact in print and electronic media. The origin of this claim is a fraudulent pedigree concocted by Horatio G. Somerby. A discussion of Humphrey's origins will be found in an appendix at the end of this article.

## GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

**1. HUMPHREY<sup>C/D</sup> BLAKE** was born say 1494. He died at Over Stowey, Somerset, 19 November 1558, according to his inquisition *post mortem*,<sup>[3]</sup> and was buried there 28 December 1558.<sup>[4]</sup> Humphrey married ANNE/AGNES \_\_\_\_\_, whose parents are not known. She was buried at Over Stowey 24 June 1585. It is unclear whether Anne was the mother of all of Humphrey's children. Humphrey had two living sons named John, suggesting that he may have had an earlier wife.

Humphrey leased the manor of Plainsfield in the parish of Over Stowey from Reginald Williams. When the last of Williams' sons died in 1568, the manor reverted to the Crown. However, John Blake Sr., Humphrey's son, eventually acquired the manor and bequeathed it to his own sons Humphrey and William in his will. Plainsfield was held by the family until 1761, when it was sold to John Percival, Earl of Egmont.<sup>[5]</sup>

Humphrey's inquisition *post mortem* also shows that he had purchased the adjoining manor of Tuxwell in the parish of Spaxton from George Sydenham in 1556.<sup>[6]</sup> Sydenham's license to sell Tuxwell was recorded in the Patent Roll on 8 May 1556.<sup>[7]</sup> Humphrey's will gave the manor to his son Robert, then in succession to Thomas and John the younger. However, Tuxwell passed from Robert to John the younger, and finally to their brother Thomas in 1572, who sold it back to Robert in 1577. Robert died in 1592, and his son William sold the manor to John Malet of Enmore in 1602.<sup>[8]</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Paul C. Reed, "Two Somerby Frauds or 'Placing the Flesh on the Bones,'" *The American Genealogist* 74 (1999):15–30 at 15–28.

<sup>3</sup> Inquisition *post mortem* of Humphrey Blake, 20 September 1559, C 142/119, The National Archives, abstract copy received from John Brayton of Memphis, Tennessee.

<sup>4</sup> Parish registers of Over Stowey, in the Somerset Record Office. It seems unlikely that Humphrey Blake's burial was delayed for forty days, so either the death date or the burial probably is wrong.

<sup>5</sup> R. W. Dunning, ed., *The Victoria History of the County of Somerset, Volume 6* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 162.

<sup>6</sup> The date of the deed mentioned in the inquisition *post mortem* is only partially legible but was in the regnal year 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, which began 25 July 1555.

<sup>7</sup> *Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office Prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Philip and Mary*, 4 vols. (1938; reprint Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1970), 3:89.

<sup>8</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset, Vol. 6* [note 5], 118.



Humphrey was also seized of forty acres of land in the parish of Bishops Lydiard, described as ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and twenty acres of heath and furze. Like Plainsfield, Humphrey leased this property from Reginald Williams.<sup>[9]</sup> Humphrey passed the lease to his eldest son John Blake Sr. in his will of 1558.

Humphrey Blake, gentleman, signed his will 19 November 1558, and it was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Taunton 11 May 1559. The records of this court were destroyed by a bombing raid in 1942, but a detailed abstract was published by Rev. Frederick Brown in 1887.<sup>[10]</sup>

To be buried in the parish church of Overstowey, with such orisons & prayers to be said & done for me at my Buriall, months mind & in the daye of my annyversarie as shall be thought mete by my Exors [executors], &c. To the Parson of Aissheholt to pray for me, 10/. To Anstice Blake, one of the daughters of Robert Blake, for her advancement in marriage, £6. 6. 8. To Jone Slocombe, daughter of George Slocombe, 20/. To Agnes Mannyng, my daughter, £4. To Catherine Cabull, 6/8. To Alice Cabull, my sister, 6/8.<sup>[11]</sup> To John Blake the elder, my son, £100. To Robert Blake, my son, £100. To Thomas Blake, my son, £20. To Eleanor Langham, my daughter, 10/. To Alice Slocombe, my daughter, 6/8. Manor of Tuxwell, Somerset, to my son Robert Blake & his heirs, &c., then to Thomas, my son, then to John Blake, the younger, my son. To John Blake, the elder, my son, & his heirs, lands, &c., in Bishops Lydiard. My friend, Humphrey Coles, esq., £5, to see my will performed, &c. Residue to Anne my wife, & son John Blake the younger, Exors. Overseers, John Blake the elder, Robert Blake, William Luker.

Children of Humphrey<sup>C/D</sup> Blake (birth order uncertain):<sup>[12]</sup>

2. i. JOHN<sup>B/C</sup> BLAKE, the elder, eldest son and heir, b. ca. 1522, being 37 years “and more” when his father’s inquisition *post mortem* was made in 1559; m. JOAN
3. ii. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>B</sup> BLAKE, b. say 1530; m. MARGARET SYMONDS.
- iii. THOMAS BLAKE, possibly the Thomas Blake who m. Bridgwater, Somerset, 29 April 1570 ANN CASTLETON.<sup>[13]</sup> The manor of Tuxwell was settled on Thomas in 1572. He sold it to his brother Robert<sup>B</sup> Blake in 1577.
- iv. AGNES BLAKE, m. \_\_\_\_\_ MANNING.<sup>[14]</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Inquisition *post mortem* of Humphrey Blake [note 3].

<sup>10</sup> Frederick Brown, *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills*, 6 vols. (Privately printed for Frederick Arthur Crisp, 1887–90), 1:59.

<sup>11</sup> Investigations of Cabull/Cable wills in Somerset have not identified this sister of Humphrey Blake.

<sup>12</sup> This account is based on Humphrey Blake’s will and the parish registers of Over Stowey [note 4].

<sup>13</sup> Parish registers of Bridgwater, Somerset [FHL 1,526,377]. There were other Blakes in Bridgwater, making it unclear whether it was Humphrey’s son who married in 1570.

<sup>14</sup> Possibly the William Manning mentioned in the will of John More of Stogersy, dated 22 August 1553, and proved 1 May 1554 (Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC], 1 More [FHL 091,922]; an earlier draft of the same will with the same date was proved 5 March 1553/4, PCC 27 Tashe [FHL 091,927]). John More made a bequest of £6 13s 4d to William Mannyng, apparently a

- v. ELEANOR BLAKE, m. \_\_\_\_\_ LANGHAM.
- vi. JOHN BLAKE, the younger, b. ca. 1533 (based on probable age at marriage). "John Blake the younger of Playnsfield" was bur. Over Stowey, Somerset, 21 Aug. 1571. He m. Over Stowey 18 Aug. 1558 CHRISTIAN JUGG. Children of John and Christian (Jugg) Blake, baptized at Over Stowey:
  - 1. *Mary Blake*, bp. 6 Sept. 1560, presumably d. young.
  - 2. *Elizabeth Blake*, bp. 4 Jan. 1561/2, m. Over Stowey 20 Oct. 1586 *Robert Slocomb*.
  - 3. *John Blake*, bp. 14 Feb. 1563/4.
  - 4. *Mary Blake*, bp. 14 Feb. 1563/4.
  - 5. *Anne Blake*, bp. 21 Feb. 1567/8.
  - 6. *Richard Blake*, bp. 25 Aug. 1570.
- vii. ALICE BLAKE; m. GEORGE SLOCOMBE. The will of Humphrey Blake mentioned his daughter Alice Slocombe and Jone, daughter of George Slocombe.<sup>[15]</sup>

**2. JOHN<sup>B/C</sup> BLAKE** (*Humphrey<sup>C/D</sup>*) was born about 1522. He was buried at Over Stowey, Somerset, 10 December 1576. He married **JOAN** \_\_\_\_\_, whose parents are not known. She is mentioned in John's will. Joan was buried at Over Stowey 27 June 1595.

By his father's will, John received lands in Bishops Lydiard, Somerset. His own will shows that he also acquired property in Plainsfield, Aisholt, and Spaxton. A large portion of the manor of Plainsfield was leased by patent on 18 May 1571 to John Blake and his sons Humphrey and Richard, for lives in succession.<sup>[16]</sup>

John was involved in the cloth trade at an early age. In 1546 he made an agreement with John Watkyns, vicar of the parish of Over Stowey, to buy all of the tithing wool received in the parish. Blake was to pay fourteen shillings per "weight" for the said wool. But Blake later complained in chancery court that none of the wool was received, despite payment being tendered to Watkyns. John Blake had no proof of the agreement in writing, and requested a subpoena be issued requiring Watkyns to give answer to the complaint.<sup>[17]</sup>

Other members of the family were also active in the cloth business. Robert Blake, the brother of John, operated a fulling mill at Tuxwell in 1577.<sup>[18]</sup> Robert, the son of John Blake, is referred to as a clothier in a chancery suit in 1624.<sup>[19]</sup>

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servant to the family, "if he continues to dwell with her [More's wife] untill his marriage." More also made a bequest of 6s 8d to Robert Blake, and appointed him overseer of the will with Robert More. This Robert Blake is believed to be the son of Humphrey<sup>C/D</sup> Blake.

<sup>15</sup> A George Slocombe of St. Decumans, Somersetshire, made his will in 1600 (PCC 51 Wallup [FHL 092,088]). However, there is no evidence in the will that he was the husband of Alice Blake or the father of Jone.

<sup>16</sup> Simon R. Neal, ed., *Calendar of Patent Rolls 26 Elizabeth I (1583–1584) C66/1237–1253*, List and Index Society, vol. 287 (Chippenham, Wilts.: Antony Rowe, 2001), 181.

<sup>17</sup> John Blake of Over Stowey, clothier, vs. John Watkyns, vicar of Over Stowey, bill of complaint, 1544–1551, Chancery Proceedings, C1/1201/24, The National Archives.

<sup>18</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset, Vol. 6* [note 5], 121.

<sup>19</sup> *Selleck v Blake*, Chancery Proceedings, 1624, C3/380/7, The National Archives.

Humphrey Blake, another son of John, is called a clothier on his epitaph in the Over Stowey parish church in 1619/20.<sup>[20]</sup> *The Victoria History* states that the Blakes of Plainsfield were fulling cloth in the early seventeenth century.<sup>[21]</sup>

John Blake signed his will 26 November 1576, and it was proved 25 January 1576/7. The following is a verbatim transcript:<sup>[22]</sup>

In the name of god Amen the five and twentithe day of the Monthe of November in the yeare of our lord god a Thousande fyve hundered Seaventie sixe I John Blacke of Plainesfelde in the diocese of Bath and Welles being my Whole mynde and good and perfect remembrance lawde and prayse be unto almightie god do make and ordeine this my Testament rendering herein my last will in manner and forme followinge That is to say First I commend my Sowle unto almightie god my maker amd Redem<sup>r</sup> surelie trusting to be poured from my synnes and to obtaine eternall lyef onelie by Faith for the death and merite of o<sup>r</sup> Savio<sup>r</sup> Jesus Christ And I will my bodye to be buried in the chancell of overstowey As touching my temporall gooddes Imprimus I gyve and bequeathe unto St Andrew his Church at Wells twelve pence Item I gyve and bequeath unto the poore of overstowey tenne Shillinges Item I gyve and bequeath to the poore of Netherstowey tenne Shillinges Item I gyve and bequeath to the poore of Spraxton tenne Shillinges I gyve bequeathe and Assigne unto Humfrey Black my eldest sonne and to his heires for ever All those Tenemets followinge scituate and lyinge in Plainsfeld in the parish of overstowey in the countie of Som<sup>r</sup>sett namelie the Tenemets w<sup>c</sup> have in the tenure of occupacion of otywell Artur Richarde Morley Henrie Croker Richarde Luker John Hunniball and John Pyne And also I gyve and bequeath unto the saide Humphrey my sonne and to his heires for ever All that my landes w<sup>ch</sup> lyeth in the parrissh of Ashoult nowe in the tenure of Humfrey Luker To have and to holde all the p<sup>r</sup>misses in free Socage of the mano<sup>r</sup> of Estgrenewiche<sup>[23]</sup> Item I gyve bequeathe and Assigne unto William Blacke my sonne and to his heyres for ever All my lande w<sup>ch</sup> is scituating lying and being w<sup>th</sup>in the parrissh of Busshops lydiarde in the Countie aforesaide at Busshops Woods Busshops downe or elsewhere in the saide parrissh Also I gyve bequeath and Assigne unto the saide William my sonne and to his heires for ev<sup>r</sup> one Tente [tenement] scituate lying and being in plainesfylde aforesaide nowe in the tenure and occupation of Robert Jenckins or his Assignes Also I gyve bequeathe and Assigne unto the saide william my sonne and to his heires for ever all my lands in Padnall w<sup>th</sup>in the parrisshe of Spaxton in the Countie aforesaide nowe in the tenure and occupacion of John Burnall To have and to holde all and singular the p<sup>r</sup>misses in free Socage of the Mano<sup>r</sup> of Eastgrenewiche Item I gyve bequeathe and Assigne unto Richarde Blacke my sonne and to his heires for ever All my Lande scituatinge lyeing and beinge in Wurstin in the parrisshe of Burnam [Burnham on Sea] in the county aforesaide late in the tenure and occupacon of Nicholas Sheperd but nowe in the tenure of one Smithes of the widdow Everetts children To have and to holde all the p<sup>r</sup>misses in free Socage of the mano<sup>r</sup> of Eastgrenewiche Item I gyve bequeath and Assigne unto Johan my wieff and to

<sup>20</sup> John Collinson, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*, 3 vols. (Bath: R. Cruttwell, 1791), 1:260.

<sup>21</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset*, Vol. 6 [note 5], 167.

<sup>22</sup> Will of John Blake of Over Stowey, Somerset, 1576, PCC 1 Daughtry [FHL 091,956].

<sup>23</sup> This was standard legal terminology to convey title.

Richarde my sonne iontelie [jointly] duringe my wieffs naturall lief All that my State tytle and interest which I have in the Rectorie or personage of overstowey w<sup>th</sup>all and singuler thappurtennces emolumets<sup>[24]</sup> profite and comodities thereof And I will and my mynd is that all and singuler pmisses do remayne unto Richard my sonne after the deceasse of the saide Johan my wieff unto the w<sup>ch</sup> Richarde I assigne the premisses in manner above written Item I gyve and bequeath unto Humfrey my sonne fowre oxen the Best w<sup>ch</sup> shall remayne after the heriatts<sup>[25]</sup> Be chosen And I gyve and Bequeathe unto the saide Humfrye all my plough geare one of my silver saltsellers w<sup>th</sup> a Cover my second Best Fetherbedd perfo<sup>r</sup>med w<sup>th</sup> the furniture therto belonginge and also the Bedstede twoo bedds standinge over the hall perfo<sup>r</sup>med with the bedsteddes also sixe calves of the last yeares fall and six silver Spooones the second best Item I gyve & bequeathe unto Alice Richards my daughter tenne shillings and to everie of her children sixe shillings eight pence Item I gyve and bequeathe unto Anne Saunders my Daughter tenne Shillings Item I gyve and Bequeathe unto Isabell Bellick [Zellick] my daughter tenne shillings and to her son tenne shillings Item I gyve and bequeathe unto everie one of my God children twelve pence All my other gooddes Cattell and Debtes not gyven or bequeathed my debtes paide legacies satisfied and Fun<sup>r</sup>all expense accoplissed I gyve and bequeathe unto Johan my wieff willia my sonne and to Richarde my sonne which John [Johan] William and Richarde I make & ordayne my Executo<sup>rs</sup> ioyntlie [jointly] to pay my debtes and to Receyve my Debts And I constitue and appointe the right worshipfull M<sup>r</sup> Thoms Mallett Esquire Robert Blacke and Robert Zellick overseers unto whom my humble and earnest suite is that they will see that this my Testament performed accordinge to my true purporte and meaning And I will that my Goodes gyven and bequeathed unto my Executoures be equallie devided amongst them by Robert Blacke and Robert Zellick whom I beseche to take suche order w<sup>th</sup> thadvise of M<sup>r</sup> Mallett as that things may be indifferentlie handled w<sup>th</sup> quietnes witnesses Samuel Mercer Robert Bockinge Otywell Artur and Richard Black Robert Black Thoms Black Humfrie william and Richard Black.

Children of John<sup>B/C</sup> Blake.<sup>[26]</sup>

4. i. ALICE<sup>B</sup> BLAKE, b. ca. 1548; m. JAMES RICHARDS.
5. ii. ELIZABETH / ISABEL<sup>B</sup> BLAKE, b. ca. 1550; m. ROBERT SELLECK.
6. iii. ANN<sup>A</sup> BLAKE, b. ca. 1552; m. THOMAS SAUNDERS.
- iv. HUMPHREY BLAKE, eldest son, b. say 1553 (based on probable age at marriage); bur. Over Stowey 20 March 1619/20. He m. (1) Over Stowey 23 Oct. 1578 AGNES JAMES, bur. there 10 Aug. 1602 as “the wyfe of Humfry Blake the elder.” He m. (2) 1602–03 ANN \_\_\_\_\_, bur. Over Stowey 11 Dec. 1645.<sup>[27]</sup>  
 Humphrey inherited lands in Plainsfield and Aisholt from his father in 1576. On 4 June 1584, Humphrey Blake, his wife Agnes, and son Humphrey in survivorship leased land in Plainsfield and other lands in the tenure of

<sup>24</sup> Emolument: profit or advantage.

<sup>25</sup> Heriot: The rendering of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom the property was held.

<sup>26</sup> This account is based on John Blake’s will and the parish registers of Over Stowey [note 4].

<sup>27</sup> The monumental inscription of this Humphrey Blake and his second wife is given in Collinson, *History of Somerset* [note 20], 1:260.

Richard Lukar, paying annual charges to the Earl of Northumberland and the Lord of Over Stowey.<sup>[28]</sup> His son, also named Humphrey, shared Plainsfield with his uncle Robert Blake.<sup>[29]</sup>

The monumental inscription of Humphrey Blake Sr. in the Over Stowey parish church calls him a clothier of Over Stowey.<sup>[30]</sup> Humphrey held the advowson and right of patronage to the church at Aisholt, which he bequeathed in his will to his son Edmund.

Humphrey Blake the elder signed his will 21 Sept. 1618, and it was proved 17 June 1620. In the will he mentioned sons Edmund, Robert, and John; daughter Mary; and wife Anne. The executors, including a number of relatives, were to be Robert Perry, gent.; Humphrey Blake of Bridgwater, gent.; William Blake; Richard Blake of Stogumber, gent.; Robert Blake; John Richards; John Selleck; and Roberte Sellecke.<sup>[31]</sup>

Children of Humphrey and Agnes (James) Blake, baptized at Over Stowey:

1. *Humphrey Blake*, bp. 13 Nov. 1580; m. *Elizabeth Upton*, daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine Upton of Fitzhead, Somerset.<sup>[32]</sup> Humphrey Blake, aged 40, deposed in chancery on 26 April 1622, in the case of William Sellecke and his wife Joan vs. Robert Blake and William Couch.<sup>[33]</sup>
2. *John Blake*, bp. 25 April 1583, d. by 22 June 1603/4 when another son John was baptized.
3. *Richard Blake*, bp. Sept. 1585, d. by 21 Sept. 1618, the date of his father's will.
4. *Joan Blake*, bp. 23 May 1588, bur. Over Stowey the same day.
5. *Robert Blake*, bp. 8 June 1589, d. after 21 Sept. 1618, the date of his father's will.
6. *Arthur Blake*, bp. 11 June 1592, bur. Over Stowey 15 June 1592.

Children of Humphrey and Anne (\_\_\_\_) Blake, baptized at Over Stowey, except as noted:

7. *John Blake*, bp. 22 June 1603/4, d. after 21 Sept. 1618, the date of his father's will.
8. *Edward Blake*, bp. 1 Oct. 1605, bur. Over Stowey 27 July 1606 as "Edmund" Blake.
9. *Edmund Blake*, bp. 16 Aug. 1607, d. after 21 Sept. 1618, the date of his father's will.
10. *Mary Blake*, no baptism found, d. after 21 Sept. 1618, the date of her father's will.

7. v. WILLIAM<sup>A</sup> BLAKE, b. ca. 1562; m. ANNE \_\_\_\_.

<sup>28</sup> Neal, *Calendar of Patent Rolls 26 Elizabeth I* [note 16], 181.

<sup>29</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset, Vol. 6* [note 5], 162.

<sup>30</sup> Collinson, *History of Somerset* [note 20], 1:260.

<sup>31</sup> Will of Humphrey Blake of Over Stowey, 1620, PCC 71 Soame [FHL 0,092,081].

<sup>32</sup> G. D. Squibb, ed., *The Visitation of Somerset and the City of Bristol 1672*, Publications of The Harleian Society, new series, vol. 11 (London, 1992), 128; will of Nathaniel Upton of Fitzhead, 1651, PCC, register wills, 102 Grey [FHL 0,092,180]; will of Katherine Upton of Fitzhead, 1666, PCC, register wills, 1666, folio 35 [FHL 0,092,285].

<sup>33</sup> *Sellecke v Blake*, Chancery Deposition, 1622, C 21/B12/20, The National Archives. Robert Blake was Humphrey's uncle.

- vi. RICHARD BLAKE, bp. Over Stowey 1 Jan. 1563[/4]; bur. Stogumber, Somerset, 24 April 1620.<sup>[34]</sup> He m. (1) an unknown wife by whom he had two children; (2) Over Stowey 29 May 1589 GRACE NAPCOTT. No burial has been found for Grace in Stogumber parish registers. Richard Blake of Stogumber, gent. was named as co-executor of his brother Humphrey's will in 1618.

Children of Richard Blake and first wife, baptized at Over Stowey:

1. *Elizabeth Blake*, bp. 26 Oct. 1586.
2. *Richard Blake*, bp. 29 Jan. 1588/9.

Children of Richard and Grace (Napcott) Blake, baptized at Over Stowey:

3. *Peter Blake*, bp. 6 Jan. 1590/1, bur. Over Stowey 9 Jan. 1590/1.
4. *James Blake*, bp. 12 Jan. 1591/2.
5. *Joan Blake*, bp. 1 April 1593.
6. *Humphrey Blake*, bp. 14 Dec. 1595.
7. *Anne Blake*, bp. 16 July 1598.
8. *John Blake*, bp. 15 May 1603.
9. *Charity Blake*, bp. 3 March 1606/7.

- vii. ROBERT BLAKE, bp. Over Stowey 22 May 1566; bur. there 25 Jan. 1626/7; m. ELEANOR \_\_\_\_\_, bur. Over Stowey 16 Nov. 1615.

Children of Robert and Eleanor (\_\_\_\_\_) Blake, baptized at Over Stowey:

1. *Robert Blake*, bp. 11 Mar. 1589/90, bur. 2 Dec. 1602.
2. *John Blake*, bp. 2 June 1592, bur. "last" Feb. 1612/3.
3. *William Blake*, bp. 5 June 1594, bur. Over Stowey 10 April 1617. He m. Lydiard St. Lawrence, Somerset, 22 Jan. 1615/6 *Joane Chilicott*, daughter of John Chilicott.<sup>[35]</sup> She m. (2) there 7 Jan. 1618/9 William Selleck (for whom see below), cousin of her first husband.<sup>[36]</sup>
4. *Alice Blake*, bp. 12 Sept. 1596, m. Over Stowey 3 July 1615 *John Chapling*.
5. *Humphrey Blake*, bp. 21 Oct. 1598, bur. Over Stowey 24 March 1600/1.
6. *Hugh Blake*, bp. 22 Feb. 1600/1.
7. *Robert Blake*, bp. 2 March 1605/6.

**3. ROBERT<sup>B</sup> BLAKE (Humphrey<sup>C</sup>)** was born say 1530. He was buried at Bridgwater, Somerset, 15 October 1592.<sup>[37]</sup> He married MARGARET SYMONDS,<sup>[38]</sup> whose parents have not been identified.<sup>[39]</sup> She was buried at Bridgwater 10 April 1600.

<sup>34</sup> Parish registers of Stogumber, Somerset [FHL 1,526,736].

<sup>35</sup> Parish registers of Lydiard St. Lawrence, Somerset [FHL 1,364,058].

<sup>36</sup> Selleck v Blake [note 19].

<sup>37</sup> Parish registers of Bridgwater, Somerset [note 13].

<sup>38</sup> Frederic Thomas Colby, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Somerset in the Year 1623*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vol. 11 (London, 1876), Supplement, 121.

<sup>39</sup> Margaret was not the daughter of William Symonds of Taunton, Somerset, and the sister of Ann Symonds, wife of Christopher Derby, whose son John came to New England, as suggested in Spear, *Passengers of the Mary & John* [note 1], 17:19. The suggestion is chronologically impossible as Margaret (Symonds) Blake was older than William Symonds, her purported father. The William Symonds family is discussed in "Genealogical Gleanings in England," *Register* 80 (1926):365–66.

Robert operated a fulling mill at Tuxwell in the parish of Spaxton in 1577,<sup>[40]</sup> and later moved to Bridgwater. C. D. Curtis, the biographer of his grandson Admiral Robert Blake, makes the following observations regarding Robert<sup>B</sup> Blake:<sup>[41]</sup>

Robert removed from the rural pursuits which must have been his family's lot at Tuxwell, and became a merchant in the busy town of Bridgwater. He married Margaret Symonds, and it was not long before he was the leading figure in the Somerset town. Several of his vessels, the *Mayflower*, *Nicholas*, *James*, and *Whitehart* are shown in the Bridgwater Port Records. He so gained the esteem of his fellow townsmen that he was elected mayor on three occasions, in 1574, 1579 and 1587. In addition, he represented the borough in the Parliaments of 1584, 1586 and 1588.

Although the manor of Tuxwell was given to Robert in his father's will, it appears to have passed to his brother John the younger. In 1572 the manor was settled on Thomas, another brother, who sold it to Robert<sup>B</sup> Blake in 1577.<sup>[42]</sup> Robert also acquired the manor of Puriton in the parish of Puriton, and the manor of Crandon in the parish of Bawdrip. Both parishes are immediately northeast of Bridgwater. Crandon was conveyed to Robert<sup>B</sup> Blake in 1575 by Henry Willoughby.<sup>[43]</sup>

The brief nuncupative will of Robert Blake of Bridgwater, merchant, was made 11 October 1592 and proved 26 October 1592.<sup>[44]</sup> The manor of "Tuxwell in Radlett" was given to his son William. His son Humphrey, who was made executor, was given the manors of Puriton and Crandon. However, they appear to have soon become the property of the elder son William, who sold them to his brother Humphrey in 1593.<sup>[45]</sup> Upon Humphrey's death in 1625, the combined manor of Crandon-cum-Puriton went to his sons Robert and Humphrey.<sup>[46]</sup> This Robert demised a portion of the manor to his brother Nicholas Blake of Dunster in 1649.<sup>[47]</sup>

Margaret Blake of Bridgwater, widow of Robert, signed her will 20 April 1599, and it was proved 7 November 1600.<sup>[48]</sup> Besides sons William and Humphrey, Margaret mentioned her daughter Anstis Buckinge and Humphrey's son Robert, who was born shortly before the will was made. She also mentioned her sister Elizabeth Symonds, and made considerable bequests to the children of

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<sup>40</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset*, Vol. 6 [note 5], 121.

<sup>41</sup> C. D. Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* (Taunton, Somerset: Barnicott and Pearce, 1934), 1.

<sup>42</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset*, Vol. 6 [note 5], 118.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 186.

<sup>44</sup> Will of Robert Blake of Bridgwater, 1592, PCC 76 Harrington [FHL 0,091,987].

<sup>45</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset*, Vol. 6 [note 5], 186; Christine Leighton, ed., *Calendar of Patent Rolls 35 Elizabeth I, Part I to Part X*, Lists and Index Society, vol. 282 (Chippenhams, Wilts.: Antony Rowe, 2000), 28.

<sup>46</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset*, Vol. 6 [note 5], 186.

<sup>47</sup> *Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset* 6 (1899):226.

<sup>48</sup> Will of Margaret Blake of Bridgwater, 1600, PCC 69 Wallopp [FHL 0,092,008].

Richard Stradlinge, whose connection to the family is presently unknown. The following are excerpts, as the will itself is quite long, with many charitable bequests:

I Margaret Blake of Bridgewater in the Countie of Somersett widowe late wief of Robert Blake deceased . . . [I give five shillings to] my cosin Bartholomew More of weeke, if he be lyvinge . . . Item I give to my sonne William Blake a Coverlett of Tapistrie, And one silver spoone, Item I give to my sonne Humfreys childe Robert Blake A Spur Royall<sup>[49]</sup> of gould, Item I give to my daughter Anstis Buckinge my best cloake, my best hatt, and my blewe mantell, Item I give to Emanuell Buckinge Tenne shillinges in gould, Item I give to Anne white Tenne shillinges in gould Item I give to Richard and Roberte Stradlinges sonnes of Richarde Stradlinge, To each of them Tenn shillinges, to be bestowed for them in some needfull garments or bookes as my Executors in truth shall thinke good, Item I give to my Sister Elizabeth Symons Tenne shillinges in gould, Item I give to my Sister Dorothe Sindercombe Tenne shillinges in gould, Item I give to my Cosen Richard Blake of Overstowey one silver spoone and Tenne shillinges in gould, Item I give to master Nicholas Strete the elder one silver spoone, and a spur Royall of gould, Item I give to mistress Marye Strete his wife my martin skynnes and velvet waste, Item I give to master John Michell one silver spoone, Item I give to mistress Dorothe Michell his wife my gould Ringe with deathes head,<sup>[50]</sup> Item I give to Mary Stradlinge the wife of Richard Stradlinge my furred gowne, Item I give to Sara Popham my god daughter my gould Ringe withe Turkeys stone . . . Item I give to Jane Stradlinge daughter of Richard Stradlinge, fouretie poundes in money, my Sea Chist without feete beinge empty, And a little Spruce chist withe theis thinges in it viz<sup>t</sup> a silver sault double guilt with a cover weyenge Sixtene ounces and haulf, A vallaunce for a Bed of needle worke conteyninge three panes, A paire of fine hollande sheetes, and a bearinge Flannynge of stamell clothe, More I give her my beste gowne, best petticoate, and greatest panne next to my sonne Humfreys panne, Item I give to Grace Stradlinge Sister of the saide Jane fouretie poundes in money, my newe chist of two bushells, beinge emptie, my lesser spruce chist also emptie, my gowne of London browne, my seconde greatest panne, And two needle worke Cusshions, Item I give all my wearing linnen to the saide Jane and Grace equally betwene them to be devided, And the linnen in the little blacke chist or Coffer I give to the saide Jane and Grace, as it is there already devided in the saide chist vizt that parte or bundell wherein the Curtynes are, to be for Jane, The other parte or bundell for Grace withe also the chist, Also my will is That if the saide Jane or Grace Stradlinge or either of them shall happen to dye before the tyme, in which they are to Receive their Legacies accordinge to this my will hereafter specified: That then such Legacies of her that shall dye shall whollie Remaine unto the survivor of the saide Jane and Grace, And if they bothe shall happen to dye before the saide tyme: That then it shall whollie Remaine unto Richard and Roberte Stradlinges brothers of the saide Jane and Grace equallie to be devided, or to the survivor of them . . . And I doe by theis presents ordeine and make the saide Jane and Grace Stradlinge to be Excutors of this my last will and Testament, when they both

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<sup>49</sup> Spur Royal: A gold coin minted during the reign of Edward IV (1461–1483), valued at fifteen shillings.

<sup>50</sup> Death's head: A human skull.



or the survivor of them shall accomlishe the age of Twenty and fyve yeres, or otherwise when they bothe, or either of them shall marrye with the consent and goode likinge of my beloved frendes master Nicholas Streete Gentleman, William Blake my sonne and my Cosen Richard Blake of Overstowey . . . .

Children of Robert<sup>B</sup> and Margaret (Symonds) Blake.<sup>[51]</sup>

- i. ANSTICE BLAKE, b. ca. 1550 (based on probable age at marriage) and certainly before 19 Nov. 1558, when she was mentioned in the will of her grandfather, Humphrey Blake. She m. Bridgwater, Somerset, 28 Jan. 1571/2 ROBERT BOCKINGE.
- ii. WILLIAM BLAKE, m. before 2 May 1593 PHOEBE \_\_\_\_\_, when a license was issued to William and his wife Phoebe to alienate the manors of Puriton and Crandon, with lands in Puriton, Crandon, Cattocott, Bawdrippe, and Wollavington, to his brother Humphrey Blake.<sup>[52]</sup> William sold two fulling mills in Tuxwell to Barnabas Leave in 1597.<sup>[53]</sup> In 1602 William sold the manor of Tuxwell, which he inherited from his father, to John Malet of Enmore.<sup>[54]</sup>
8. iii. HUMPHREY<sup>A</sup> BLAKE, b. ca. 1568; m. SARAH (WILLIAMS) SMITHERS.

**4. ALICE<sup>B</sup> BLAKE** (*John<sup>C</sup>, Humphrey<sup>D</sup>*) was born about 1548 (based on her likely age at marriage), probably at Over Stowey. She was buried at Pitminster, Somerset, 17 August 1585.<sup>[55]</sup> She married at Over Stowey 2 October 1569, JAMES RICHARDS.<sup>[56]</sup> He was buried at Pitminster 19 January 1607/8. His will, which was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Taunton in 1607[/8], was since lost, and there is no known copy.<sup>[57]</sup>

It is worth noting that Alice's brother, William Blake (no. 7), also moved from Over Stowey to Pitminster.

Children of James and Alice (Blake) Richards, baptized at Pitminster, except as noted:

9. i. (probably) THOMAS<sup>A</sup> RICHARDS, b. ca. 1571; m. \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[58]</sup>

<sup>51</sup> This account is based on their wills.

<sup>52</sup> Leighton, *Calendar of Patent Rolls 35 Elizabeth I* [note 45], 28.

<sup>53</sup> *Victoria History of Somerset, Vol. 6* [note 5], 121.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 118.

<sup>55</sup> Parish registers of Pitminster, Somerset [FHL 1,526,710].

<sup>56</sup> The groom's surname is not legible in the marriage entry. However, the entry identifies Alice as a daughter of John Blake, and John Blake's will, cited above, calls his daughter Alice Richards.

<sup>57</sup> The will is listed in Edward Alexander Fry, ed., *Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton, 1537-1799* (London: British Records Society, 1912), 342.

<sup>58</sup> Circumstantial evidence suggests that Thomas<sup>A</sup> Richards fits here. His first child was baptized at Pitminster 19 April 1594, and so a birth date of 1571 would fit nicely between the marriage of James and Alice in 1569 and the baptism of their first known child in 1573. As will be seen, Alice<sup>A</sup> Richards had four sons who emigrated to New England between 1640 and 1643, two of whom settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, where Thomas<sup>A</sup> Richards' son Thomas<sup>I</sup> Richards had also settled by 1640. Thomas<sup>I</sup> Richards had a brother named James and children named James and Alice.

- ii. WILLIAM RICHARDS, bp. 26 Jan. 1573.
- iii. JOAN RICHARDS, bp. 26 Jan. 1575/6.
- iv. AGNES RICHARDS, bp. 27 March 1576.
- v. JOHN RICHARDS, bp. 4 May 1578. He probably was the John Richards who was made an executor in the 1618 will of Humphrey Blake, his uncle. He was also named as an overseer in the will of his brother-in-law Philip Torrey in 1621.
- 10. vi. ALICE<sup>A</sup> RICHARDS, bp. Jan. 1580/1 (full date illegible); m. PHILIP TORREY.

*(to be continued)*

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The surname Richards was not common in Pitminster in the 1560s, 1570s and 1580s. A William Richards had daughters Joan and Mary baptized in 1576 and 1579, and a John Richards married in 1583.

## IDENTIFYING SALLY RICE (ca. 1760–1835), WIFE OF ELIAB BREWER OF LUDLOW, VERMONT

*Christopher Challender Child*

Sally Rice married Eliab Brewer at Rutland, Massachusetts, on 18 February 1782.<sup>[1]</sup> Their children were recorded at Paxton, Massachusetts, in the 1780s and 1790s,<sup>[2]</sup> and the family ultimately moved to Ludlow, Vermont, where Sally died 3 January 1835 aged 74.<sup>[3]</sup> This age at death would indicate she was born about 1760, which is consistent with Sally's age ranges in censuses.<sup>[4]</sup> The 1858 Rice genealogy identifies this Sally Rice as possibly a daughter of Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> Rice, Jr. (Bezaleel<sup>4</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Henry<sup>2</sup>, Edmund<sup>1</sup>) and his first wife, Susanna Jennings of Framingham, Massachusetts.<sup>[5]</sup> Temple's *History of Framingham* states that Bezaleel<sup>5</sup>'s daughter Sarah married \_\_\_\_\_ Brewer of Paxton.<sup>[6]</sup> Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> Rice's will, dated 18 December 1801, proved 18 June 1806, mentions his daughter Sarah Brewer, but not her residence.<sup>[7]</sup> However, the recorded Sarah, daughter of Bezaleel and Susanna Rice, was born at Framingham 5 September 1750,<sup>[8]</sup> ten years before Eliab Brewer (1760–1835), her supposed husband.<sup>[9]</sup> A 1750 birth date is also inconsistent with Sally's age at death or in censuses. Since Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> was married twice and several of his children died young, perhaps the Sarah Rice

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<sup>1</sup> *Vital Records of Rutland, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1905), 117. Sally was (and still is) a common nickname for Sarah.

<sup>2</sup> Marcia L. Membrino and Paul A. Russell, ed., *Paxton, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages and Deaths 1748–1850* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1996), alphabetical, unpaginated.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Charles Anderson, "Ancestry of President Calvin Coolidge," *The American Genealogist* 53 (1977):65–74 at 66, 160–67, citing Vermont Vital Records.

<sup>4</sup> In the 1800 census of Paxton, the oldest female in the household of Eliab Brewer was aged between 26 and 45 (1800 U.S. Census, Paxton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 16, p. 499). Eliab Brewer has not been found in the 1810 census. In the 1820 census of Ludlow, the oldest female in the household of Eliab Brewer was aged 45 and older (1820 U.S. Census, Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont, roll 128, p. 422). In the 1830 census of Ludlow, the household of Israel Brewer (son of Eliab and Sally), included a female aged between 70 and 80 (1830 U.S. Census, Ludlow, roll 187, p. 156). Thus, based on the 1800 and 1830 censuses, Sally (Rice) Brewer was born between 1754 and 1760. Israel Brewer is shown as her son in Anderson, "Ancestry of President Calvin Coolidge" [note 3], *The American Genealogist* 53:66.

<sup>5</sup> Andrew Henshaw Ward, *A Genealogical History of the Rice Family: Descendants of Deacon Edmund Rice* (Boston: C. Benjamin Richardson, 1858), 89–90.

<sup>6</sup> Josiah H. Temple, *History of Framingham, Massachusetts, Early Known as Danforth's Farms, 1640–1880, with a Genealogical Register* (Framingham, Mass.: the town, 1887; repr. Somersworth, N.H.: New England History Press, 1988), 683.

<sup>7</sup> Middlesex County Probate, File 18681.

<sup>8</sup> *Vital Records of Framingham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1911), 172.

<sup>9</sup> Anderson, "Ancestry of President Calvin Coolidge" [note 3], *The American Genealogist* 53:66.

born in 1750 also died young, and Sally (Rice) Brewer was a younger half-sister born later.

Susanna (Jennings) Rice died at Framingham 15 September 1750, ten days after the birth of her daughter Sarah.<sup>[10]</sup> The other children of Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> and Susanna were Bezaleel<sup>6</sup>, born 1744 (died 1748), Hezekiah, born 1745, and Susannah, born 1748.<sup>[11]</sup> Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> Rice married second Sarah Bent at Framingham on 13 March 1751; their eldest child was another Bezaleel<sup>6</sup>, born at Framingham 5 December 1751.<sup>[12]</sup>

Stephen Jennings, father of Susanna (Jennings) Rice, died after his daughter Susanna, so his will was sought since it might well list her heirs. Stephen died at Framingham 8 October 1763, and his will dated 16 June 1763, proved 26 December 1763, names his grandchildren Hezekiah and Susanna Rice only.<sup>[13]</sup> This omission indicates that the Sarah Rice born in 1750 had died by 1763. Since Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> Rice mentioned a daughter Sarah Brewer in his will, Sally (Rice) Brewer must have been a later child of Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> Rice, by his second [and only other recorded] wife, Sarah Bent.<sup>[14]</sup> Sarah (Bent) Rice's siblings, Mary (Bent) Goodenow and David Bent, moved to Rutland, Massachusetts,<sup>[15]</sup> where Sally Rice and Eliab Brewer were married in 1782.

Among the younger children of Bezaleel<sup>5</sup> and Sarah (Bent) Rice were Nathan, born 18 August 1756, and Mary, born 28 March 1762.<sup>[16]</sup> Sally (Rice) Brewer would have been born between these two siblings, about 1760.

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<sup>10</sup> *Vital Records of Framingham* [note 8], 461.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 167, 169, 172 (births), 460 (death).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 363 (marriage), 167 (birth of second "Bezalel").

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 445; Middlesex County Probate Records, File 12569.

<sup>14</sup> For several earlier generations of the ancestry of Sally (Rice) Brewer, see Gary Boyd Roberts, *Ancestors of American Presidents, 2009 Edition* (Boston: NEHGS, 2009), 104, 106, 108–09, 554. Sally Rice and Eliab Brewer were second cousins as their maternal grandfathers were brothers (Allen Herbert Bent, *The Bent Family in America* [Boston: D. Clapp & Son, 1900], 19–20). Sally and Eliab had multiple descents from Edmund<sup>1</sup> Rice.

<sup>15</sup> Bent, *Bent Family* [note 14], 20, 28–29.

<sup>16</sup> *Vital Records of Framingham* [note 8], 170–71.

## IDENTIFYING JONATHAN PINNEY (ca. 1754–1812) OF GUILFORD AND PLYMOUTH, VERMONT

*Christopher Challender Child*

Bryant and Baker's history of Plymouth, Vermont, claimed that Jonathan Pinney (ca. 1754–1812) of Guilford and later Plymouth, Vermont, husband of Priscilla Grover, was born in England.<sup>[1]</sup> Previous attempts to place Jonathan Pinney in one of the New England Pinney or Penny families have been unsuccessful.<sup>[2]</sup> However, the names of Jonathan's children, as given by Bryant and Baker, and confirmed in the Vermont Vital Records, helped to identify a family that fits perfectly as Jonathan's.<sup>[3]</sup>

One of Jonathan Pinney's children was named Dellano, and that name suggested a search of Delano–Pinney/Penny marriages, and led to the family of John Penny and Elizabeth Delano, the latter a fifth-generation descendant of both Edward Doty and John Alden of the *Mayflower*, with an account in the 1996 five-generation study of the descendants of Edward<sup>1</sup> Doty.<sup>[4]</sup> John and Elizabeth (Delano) Penny, originally from Harwich, Massachusetts, moved to Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, where John died in 1756 or 1757. Elizabeth later lived at New Braintree and Warwick, Massachusetts, and her second husband David Ayres, a widower, lived at Guilford, Vermont, with either Elizabeth or a third wife.<sup>[5]</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Blanche Brown Bryant and Gertrude Elaine Baker, *Early Settlers, Plymouth, Vermont, Including their Genealogical Records* (Springfield, Vt.: W. L. Bryant Foundation, 1975), 308–11.

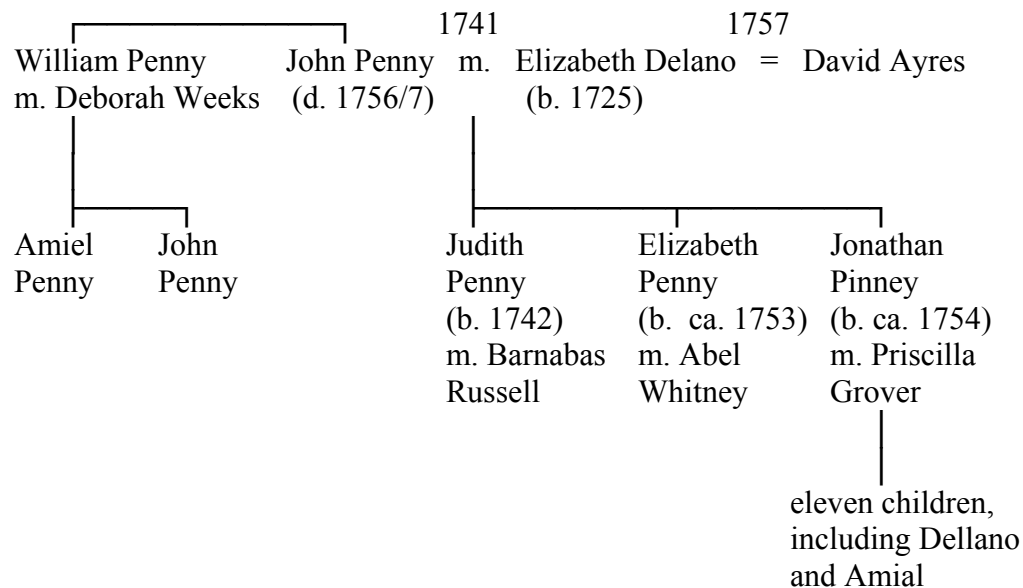
<sup>2</sup> Robert Charles Anderson, "Ancestry of President Calvin Coolidge," *The American Genealogist* 53 (1977):65–74 at 67, 160–67.

<sup>3</sup> Bryant and Baker, *Early Settlers, Plymouth, Vermont* [note 1], 308–11; Vermont Vital Records (most of Jonathan's children were unrecorded at birth, but their death records list their parents as Jonathan and Priscilla). A full list of Jonathan and Priscilla's children is also given in the membership application of Mary Eunice Kidder on Jonathan Pinney (c.1755–1812, Massachusetts), National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Office of the Registrar General, Washington, D.C., 1 February 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Peter B. Hill, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Volume II, Part II, Edward Doty* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1996), 81. A more thorough treatment of part of this family appeared in Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, "The Penn(e)ys of Harwich, Massachusetts, and Upstate New York," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* [NYGBR], 133 (2002):83–98 at 83–86, 201–16. Zubrinsky clarifies at pages 96–97 an early error, showing that John Penny (Jr.), son of John and Elizabeth (Delano) Penny, was not the John Penny who remained in New York, and married Desire Crosby. This last John Penny was likely a nephew of the John Penny who married Elizabeth Delano, and probably a son of William and Deborah (Weeks) Penny (see chart on facing page). For several earlier generations of the ancestry of John and Elizabeth (Delano) Penny, see Gary Boyd Roberts, *Ancestors of American Presidents, 2009 Edition* (Boston: NEHGS, 2009), 104-05, 107, 110, 608.

<sup>5</sup> Zubrinsky, "The Penn(e)ys" [note 4], NYGBR 133:86, where footnote 20 includes a discussion of which David Ayres married Mary Perkins at New Braintree in 1768.

## PENNY/PINNEY FAMILY



The children of John and Elizabeth (Delano) Penny were born in the 1740s and 1750s, and two of these children who can be identified as adults also moved to Guilford, Vermont: Judith Penny and her husband Barnabas Russell, and Elizabeth Penny and her husband Abel Whitney.<sup>[6]</sup> Abel owned lots 37 and 38 in Guilford, adjacent to lot 39, owned by Jonathan Pinney.<sup>[7]</sup>

Jonathan Pinney fits well as the youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Delano) Penny, born about 1754 in Nine Partners. Since Elizabeth (Delano) (Penny) Ayres' father and brother were named Jonathan, one would expect she would give that name to a son. As mentioned above, the fact that Jonathan Pinney named a son Dellano is further indication Elizabeth was Jonathan's mother. Jonathan also named a son Amial, perhaps for Amiel Penny, who would have been Jonathan Pinney's first cousin (see chart).

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<sup>6</sup> Zubrinsky, "The Penn(e)ys" [note 4], *NYGBR* 133:85–86.

<sup>7</sup> Guilford Land Records, 3:436; 4:9; 7:81, 83, 208, 374, show Abel Whitney owned lots 37 and 38 in Guilford; Guilford Land Records, 4:17, show Jonathan Pinney owned adjacent lot 39. For Russell, see Scott Andrew Bartley, ed., *Vermont Families in 1791, Volume 2* [Saint Albans, Vt.: Genealogical Society of Vermont, 1997], 177–78.

WAS NATHANIEL JONES, WHO MARRIED MARY REDIAT  
IN 1696, A SON OR GRANDSON OF JOHN<sup>1</sup> AND DORCAS  
( ) JONES OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS?

Ann L. Dzindolet

In researching John<sup>1</sup> and Dorcas ( ) Jones and their descendants for a forthcoming book, a key question had to be answered immediately. Samuel<sup>2</sup> Jones, the eldest son of John and Dorcas, died 5 January 1717/8, leaving a will in which he named a son Nathaniel.<sup>[1]</sup> All published accounts of this family<sup>[2]</sup> have assumed that this son was the Nathaniel Jones who married Mary Rediat at Concord, Massachusetts, 1 September 1696.<sup>[3]</sup> Could evidence be found proving or disproving this identification?

There are birth records for only three of the six children of Samuel<sup>2</sup> and Elizabeth (Potter) Jones: Samuel in 1674, Ephraim in 1679 and Joseph in 1682.<sup>[4]</sup> In his will dated 11 June 1695,<sup>[5]</sup> Deacon Luke Potter, their maternal grandfather, listed the sons of his daughter Elizabeth Jones, deceased, as Samuel, Ephraim, Joseph, John, and Nathaniel. In a codicil dated 15 September 1697, Luke Potter mentioned that all but Samuel were under 21. It would appear that Potter named these five Jones grandsons in birth order, and that Nathaniel, named last, was much too young to have been the 1696 groom. In his own will, dated 4 January

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<sup>1</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1915), 2:623; Middlesex County Probate, Samuel Jones, file 12922.

<sup>2</sup> John Farmer, *A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New-England* (Lancaster, Mass.: Carter, Andrews, 1829; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 164; Lemuel Shattuck, *A History of the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, from Its Earliest Settlement to 1832 . . .* (Boston: Russell, Odiome & Co., 1835), 376–77; Charles H. Pope, *The Pioneers of Massachusetts* (Boston: the author, 1900; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981), 262; Frank R. Holmes, *Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620–1700* (New York: American Historical Society, 1923; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), cxxxv; James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1860–62; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 2:562; Charles E. Potter, *Genealogies of Some Old Families of Concord, Massachusetts* (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1887; repr. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995), 12; John Nece Morton, *The Morton Family Tree* (Springfield, Mo.: the author, 1947), 38; Charles Walker, *Samuel Minot Jones* (Amherst, Mass.: Jones Library, 1922), 3; Frederic Kidder, “Memorial of the Jones Family,” ms. (Boston, 1876), Mss A 3127 in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS.

Savage says John<sup>1</sup> Jones “perhaps was the youth of 15, passenger on the *Abigail*, 1635.” However, Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume IV, I–L* (Boston: NEHGS, 2005), 92, says this youth is unidentified.

<sup>3</sup> *Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1635–1850* (Boston: the town, 1891; repr. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1992), 42.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 18, 24, 25.

<sup>5</sup> Middlesex County Probate, Luke Potter, file 17812.

1717/8, Samuel<sup>2</sup> Jones named sons Joseph of Stratford; Nathaniel; Ephraim, deceased; eldest son Samuel; and son John, infirm and needing care. This list was obviously not in birth order but perhaps implied that Nathaniel was born after Joseph.

However, Samuel<sup>2</sup> Jones also mentioned in his will “brethren John Jones and Nathaniel Jones” to be overseers. None of the published or manuscript accounts show John<sup>1</sup> Jones having a son Nathaniel, probably because his birth was not recorded at Concord. Further research, presented below, showed that John’s son Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Jones must have been the man who married Mary Rediat in 1696.

The original probate packet for the estate of John<sup>1</sup> Jones contains no original documents, but the settlement of the estate can be determined from a copy of court records known as the Pulsifer Transcript, as well as from other court papers.<sup>[6]</sup> An inventory of Jones’s estate, taken 17 July 1673, shows that he owned 329 acres of land in various pieces and his personal estate included “Taylers [*sic*, tailor’s] utensils.”<sup>[7]</sup>

Nine years after John Jones’s death, the probate of his estate was still incomplete. In May 1682, “Capt. Timothy Wheeler, Mr. John Flynt, John Smedly Sen<sup>r</sup>, and James Bloud Jun<sup>r</sup> or any three of them,” were appointed by the probate court to be a committee to divide the estate left by “John Jones late of Concord deceased among those concerned therein, i.e., his relict widow and children.”<sup>[8]</sup>

John’s son Ephraim<sup>2</sup> Jones had died 16 January 1676[/7]<sup>[9]</sup> before his father’s estate was settled. After the committee reported to the court that “finding some matter of difficulty in that affaire, which has obstructed said return for the present,” the court continued the committee’s power until the next court session,<sup>[10]</sup> also assigning the committee the task of settling Ephraim<sup>2</sup> Jones’s estate among his heirs.

The committee’s report was submitted at a court session held 19 December 1682. Samuel Jones received an additional 16 acres “at that end of the farme next to the ~~farme~~ Towne from the brooke to Thomas Batemans line.” The rest of the farm was divided into three equal parts, with the heirs of Ephraim Jones to have their part at the north end of the farm as well as a small parcel of meadow “at the south end of the farme upon the brooke” with the obligation to pay £5 “to Dorkas Stone a daughter of the said John Jones.” Another third of the farm went to son John Jones “with the housing and improvement upon it,” with the obligation “to pay his Mother Dorkas Busse” [the widow had married William Buss] forty

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<sup>6</sup> Robert H. Rodgers, *Middlesex County . . . Records of Probate and Administration, February 1670/71–June 1676* (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 2005), 216–20, which contains the items from the Pulsifer transcript as well as items from folio files from the Middlesex Court, including a petition from William Buss, who noted that he had married the widow of John Jones.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 216–18,

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 218.

<sup>9</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 19, “Ephram Jones husband to Ruth his wife died 23. Janvry 1676.”

<sup>10</sup> Rodgers, *Middlesex County Probate, 1670/71–1676* [note 6], 219,



shillings a year for three years and then thirty shillings a year for the remainder of her life as well as paying his sister Elizabeth Busse £3 within four years. The third part of the farm went to Nathaniel Jones “at the south end of the farme and on the west side of the brooke and so to goe over the brooke by Samuel Jones his sixteene acres before mentioned: and to pay to his sister Dorkas Stone the summe of three pounds within three years after he shall come to age to posese his said part.” Rebecka Jones was given “that parcell of land at ferelss [?] gutter and her mother to pay her twenty pounds mone which is to be in full of her portion.”<sup>[11]</sup> Samuel Jones, William Buss, Dorcas Buss, Thomas Browne, and John Jones signed, and Rebecka Jones and Elizabeth Buss made their marks on their agreement to the division on 14 December 1682.<sup>[12]</sup> Dorcas Stone and Nathaniel Jones did not sign.

Further research confirmed that Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Jones had a wife Mary and that their oldest child was born at Concord 29 March 1697,<sup>[13]</sup> only seven months after the marriage of Nathaniel Jones and Mary Rediat. A review of relevant probate and deeds showed that Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Jones, tailor, was the only adult Nathaniel Jones from 1695 into the 1720s in Concord.

The widow of John Jones also outlived her second husband William Buss. At age 82, William Buss wrote his will, dated 22 April 1695, in which he mentioned children, grandchildren, “Dorcas my now maryed [*sic*, married] and beloved wife,” whom he appointed to be sole executrix, as well as mentioning several times a Nathaniel Jones.<sup>[14]</sup>

One clause in Buss’s will, which related to Nathaniel Jones, was key to further research: “All the rest of the lands and meadows in Concord I have made over to Nathaniel Jones as may appear by an Indenture under my hand & seal . . . unto my son John Buss I do will & Bequeath Thirty pounds to be payd unto him or his Assigns by Nathan<sup>ll</sup> Jones . . . according to s<sup>d</sup> Indenture.”

These stipulations in William Buss’s will relating to Nathaniel Jones were reflected in a deed dated 11 April 1695 by which William Buss transferred land to Nathaniel Jones.<sup>[15]</sup> By the terms of the indenture, Nathaniel Jones received a substantial amount of land in Concord in exchange for promising to care for William Buss and his wife Dorcas for the rest of their natural lives and to pay certain legacies for William Buss. Buried at the end of the two-page deed was a sentence in which Buss called his wife Dorcas Buss the “natural mother of said Nathaniel Jones.”

Nathaniel Jones, tailor of Concord, was a party to many land transactions, with his wife Mary releasing her dower interest many times when he sold land.<sup>[16]</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 219–20.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 220. Thomas Browne had married Ephraim’s widow “Revth Johnes” at Concord 12 November 1677 (*Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 20).

<sup>13</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 44.

<sup>14</sup> Middlesex County Probate, William Buss, file 3690.

<sup>15</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 15:566–67, recorded with seven other deeds of Nathaniel Jones.

<sup>16</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 17:259–60; 599–600; 20:309–10; 38:634, 648–49; 42:396.

In one deed, dated 21 June 1697, Nathaniel sold to Simon Davis Jr. of Concord ninety acres of land in Concord “in the north part of s<sup>d</sup> town lying at the Southerly end and is part of a tract of land belonging formerly to my late Honored father deceased, and of late known by the name of Joneses farm.” The witnesses to this deed were Samuel Jones, John Jones, and Thomas Browne Sr.<sup>[17]</sup>

### Genealogical Summary

**1. JOHN<sup>1</sup> JONES** was born, probably in England, but no document giving his age has been found. He died at Concord, Massachusetts, 22 June 1673, “husbon to Dorcas his wife.”<sup>[18]</sup> He married by 8 October 1648 (birth of first child),<sup>[19]</sup> **DORCAS** \_\_\_\_\_. The widow Dorcas Jones married secondly at Concord 24 December 1674, as his second wife, William<sup>1</sup> Buss,<sup>[20]</sup> whose first wife Ann (\_\_\_\_) Buss had died at Concord 3 August 1674.<sup>[21]</sup> William Buss died at Concord 31 January 1697/8,<sup>[22]</sup> and his widow Dorcas (\_\_\_\_) (Jones) Buss died there 22 November 1709.<sup>[23]</sup>

John<sup>1</sup> Jones was made a freeman with other Concord men on 22 May 1650.<sup>[24]</sup> In 1723, John Flint, as town clerk of Concord, prepared a list of the proprietors of Concord as of 1666 “who had rights in Acton (Concord Village). Each of the inhabitants of 1666 or 1684 had a 5-acre right which belonged to his heirs or assigns.” This list named “John Jones (for where Samuel Jones lives).”<sup>[25]</sup>

Concord town records list his property, which begins, “26: 10: 1666,” John Jones owned “imp[rimis]: his house lot Eight acres, bounded upon the north by John Smedly, upon the east by Humphrey Barrat upon the south by James Blood and Humphrey Barrat upon the west by the old brooke running from the mill into the river.” It ends with “All these p[ar]cels being by Estimation three hundred fifty-one acres and a halfe be they more or less: 351 acres.”<sup>[26]</sup> The land was in the

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<sup>17</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 13:95.

<sup>18</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 17.

<sup>19</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 1:401.

<sup>20</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 17; Charles H. Chandler, *The Descendants of Roger Chandler of Concord, Mass.* (Provo, Utah: Herald Print Co., 1949), 26.

<sup>21</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 18.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 57.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 74, “mrs Dorcas Buss Relict Widow to ye Lt. Wm Buss.”

<sup>24</sup> [Twenty-Ninth] *Report of the Record Commissioners, A Volume of Records Relating to the Early History of Boston, Containing Miscellaneous Papers* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1900), 145, citing C.R. [Colonial Records], 4:1.

<sup>25</sup> Ruth Winifred Robinson Wheeler, *Concord: Climate for Freedom* (Concord, Mass.: Concord Antiquarian Society, 1967), Appendix A, 200.

<sup>26</sup> Concord Town Records, 6 vols. (Boston: Graphic Microfilm of New England, 1971), vol. 1 (original records), 17–18; vol. 4 (transcription of volume 1), 188–89.

“North Quarter” of Concord.<sup>[27]</sup> Several children, when selling land that had been their father’s, described it as being in the north part of the town.<sup>[28]</sup>

On 10 January 1671 [probably 1671/2] “an agreement between Deacon Luke Potter & John Jones, both of Concord [was] made & concluded . . . whereas there is a purpose of marriage between Samuel Jones son of the s<sup>d</sup> John Jones & Elizabeth the daughter of the s<sup>d</sup> Luke Potter, it is agreed between the s<sup>d</sup> parents that the s<sup>d</sup> marriage be consummated on the conditions hereunder expressed.” The indenture specified the land, including a house, and “twenty acres of woodland lying in the 400 acres belonging to twenty families on the north side of the South river . . . except the s<sup>d</sup> John shall see cause to remove to the s<sup>d</sup> house in his own person or settle it upon his present wife Dorcas at the time of his death.”<sup>[29]</sup> Soon after this agreement, Samuel<sup>2</sup> Jones and Elizabeth Potter were married at Concord on 16 January 1672<sup>[30]</sup> [apparently 1671/2].

The inventory of John Jones’s estate, taken on 17 July 1673 by John Smedly Sen<sup>r</sup>, James Blood Jun<sup>r</sup>, and Edmund Wigly,<sup>[31]</sup> shows that Jones owned two guns, a pair of pistols, “a payer bandelears, sword and belt,” husbandry utensils, one lead weight, iron tools, taylers utensils, and books. His land under cultivation that summer included 3½ acres of rye, six acres Indian corn, 1½ acres of wheat, and ¼ of an acre of flax. His livestock consisted of five oxen, four cows, one bull, two heifers, four steers, three yearlings, two calves, twelve swine, two mares, and a colt.<sup>[32]</sup>

The dwelling house and barn were valued at £60; the eleven acres of land in tillage at £33; an acre of orchard at £8; and twelve acres of meadow at £36. Another 276 acres of unimproved land belonging to the farm was appraised at £70 as well as another twenty-nine acres of “unimproved land at Ralfes” valued at £12. The total, both real and personal, equaled £371 and 9 shillings.<sup>[33]</sup>

Children of John<sup>1</sup> and Dorcas (\_\_\_\_) Jones, all but the oldest born at Concord.<sup>[34]</sup>

- i. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> JONES, b. Cambridge, Mass., 8 Oct. 1648;<sup>[35]</sup> d. 5 Jan. 1717/8 age 70, bur. Old Burying Ground, Cambridge;<sup>[36]</sup> m. (1) Concord 16 Jan. 1671[2]

<sup>27</sup> Alfred Sereno Hudson, *The History of Concord, Massachusetts* (Concord, Mass.: Erudite Press, 1904), 287.

<sup>28</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 13:95, 338; 15:567; 17:160; 40:729.

<sup>29</sup> Suffolk County Supreme Judicial Court, Suffolk Files, vol. 11, case 1063, at the Massachusetts State Archives.

<sup>30</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 16, “mr Samewell Jones and Elizabeth Potter married 16. Jan<sup>r</sup> 1672.”

<sup>31</sup> Middlesex County Probate, John Jones, file 12857. The original is missing, with only a copy available in Middlesex County Probate, 4:146 [FHL 0,521,767].

<sup>32</sup> Rodgers, *Middlesex County Probate, 1670/71–1676* [note 6], 217.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 217.

<sup>34</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 10. The youngest child was probably born at Concord although there is no birth record for him.

<sup>35</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 1: 401.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 2:623.

- ELIZABETH POTTER,<sup>[37]</sup> b. say 1652; daughter of Luke and Mary (Edmunds) Potter,<sup>[38]</sup> d. Concord 14 Feb. 1694/5.<sup>[39]</sup> Samuel m. (2) Cambridge 14 March 1704/5 SARAH (STONE) HILL,<sup>[40]</sup> b. Sudbury, Mass., 22 Sept. 1657,<sup>[41]</sup> d. 31 Dec. 1717 age 60, bur. Old Burying Ground, Cambridge,<sup>[42]</sup> daughter of John and Anne (\_\_\_\_\_) Stone, and widow of Jacob Hill.<sup>[43]</sup>
- ii. EPHRAIM JONES, b. 6 Jan. 1650; d. Concord 16 Jan. 1676/7,<sup>[44]</sup> m. Concord 7 May 1673 RUTH WHEELER,<sup>[45]</sup> b. ca. 1652, daughter of Lt. Thomas and Ruth (Wood) Wheeler,<sup>[46]</sup> d. Concord 9 Feb. 1740/[1?],<sup>[47]</sup> having m. (2) Concord 12 Nov. 1677 Thomas Brown,<sup>[48]</sup> and (3) Concord 18 Aug. 1718 Jonathan Prescott.<sup>[49]</sup>
- iii. ELIZABETH JONES, b. 11 Feb. 1652; d. probably Stratford, Conn.,<sup>[50]</sup> m. (1) Concord 21 Dec. 1671, her future stepbrother JOSEPH BUSS,<sup>[51]</sup> b. Concord 4 May 1649, son of William and Ann (\_\_\_\_\_) Buss,<sup>[52]</sup> d. there 16 Feb. 1680/[1?].<sup>[53]</sup> Elizabeth m. (2) Concord 14 March 1682/3 JOHN WILCOCKSON,<sup>[54]</sup> b. Stratford in March 1657, d. after 1735, son of John and \_\_\_\_\_ (Titherton) Wilcoxson.<sup>[55]</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 16.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 6 (parents' marriage); John Brooks Threlfall, *Twenty-Six Great Migration Colonists to New England and Their Origins* (Madison, Wisc.: the author, 1993), 227–29; Robert H. Rodgers, *Middlesex County . . . Records of Probate and Administration, March 1660/61–December 1670* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 400–01.

<sup>39</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 57.

<sup>40</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 2:222, with the year 1704/5 taken from church records; Stephen P. Sharples, *Records of the Church of Christ at Cambridge in New England, 1632-1830, Comprising the Ministerial Records of Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, Admission to Covenant and Communion, Dismissals and Church Proceedings* (Boston: Eben Putnam, 1906), 71.

<sup>41</sup> *Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 139.

<sup>42</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 2:623.

<sup>43</sup> J. Gardner Bartlett, *Gregory Stone Genealogy* (Boston: Stone Family Association, 1918), 54, 69, 73–74.

<sup>44</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 19.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>46</sup> Homer W. Brainard, "Captain Thomas Wheeler and Some of His Descendants," *The American Genealogist* 12 (1935):4–17 et seq., at 8, 17; Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller*, 2 vols. (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Press, 1948–52), 1:60.

<sup>47</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 144.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 20.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 93.

<sup>50</sup> Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 2 vols. in 3 (Fairfield, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930–32; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 1:693.

<sup>51</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 16.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 5; Chandler, *Roger Chandler* [note 20], 26.

<sup>53</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 24.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

<sup>55</sup> Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield* [note 50], 1:690, 693; George E. McCracken, "The Connecticut Willcocksons," *The American Genealogist* 59 (1983):33–46 at 35.

- iv. JOSEPH JONES, b. 8 June 1654; d. before 20 June 1682.<sup>[56]</sup>
- v. JOHN JONES, b. 6 July 1656; d. Concord between 14 Feb. and 4 July 1726.<sup>[57]</sup> m. Concord 5 May 1681 SARAH FARWELL,<sup>[58]</sup> b. Concord 2 May 1662, daughter of John and Sarah (Wheeler) Farwell,<sup>[59]</sup> d. there 18 April 1741.<sup>[60]</sup> She m. (2) before 19 May 1730 John Wheeler,<sup>[61]</sup> who d. Concord 1 Dec. 1736.<sup>[62]</sup>
- vi. DORCAS JONES, b. 29 May 1659; d. Lexington, Mass., 24 Sept. 1746 age 86;<sup>[63]</sup> m. Cambridge 12 June 1679 SAMUEL STONE,<sup>[64]</sup> b. Lexington 1 Oct. 1656, son of Samuel and Sarah (Stearns) Stone.<sup>[65]</sup> d. there 17 June 1743, age 86 years, 8 months, 17 days.<sup>[66]</sup>
- vii. REBECCA JONES, b. 8 March 1662/63; d. Concord 17 July 1712;<sup>[67]</sup> m. (1) Concord 9 Feb. 1687/8 SAMUEL MINOT,<sup>[68]</sup> b. Dorchester, Mass., 3 July 1665,

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<sup>56</sup> He was not awarded a share of his father's estate on that date.

<sup>57</sup> Dates of will and probate, Middlesex County Probate, file 12859.

<sup>58</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 26.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 10 (birth), 8 (parents' marriage); John Dennis Farwell, *The Farwell Family*, 2 vols. (Orange, Tex.: Frank H. and Fanny B. Farwell, 1929), 1:39–40, 49.

<sup>60</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 144.

<sup>61</sup> On that date Sarah Wheeler deeded land to her sons John and Bartholomew Jones, her husband John Wheeler "giving up my right" (Middlesex County Deeds, 42:387, recorded 29 August 1741 after the witnesses made oath in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas). Raymond D. Wheeler, "John Jones's Widow," *NEHGS NEXUS* 1 [1984]:44, erroneously says 12 August 1730. Widow Sarah and three children consented to probate on John Wheeler's estate on 28 June 1736 (Middlesex County Probate, file 24291). On 4 May 1741, Daniel Hoar and Ruth Jones gave their consent that their brother John Jones take administration "on our mother Sarah Wheeler's estate" (Middlesex County Probate, file 24343).

<sup>62</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 128.

<sup>63</sup> *Lexington, Massachusetts, Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths to January 1, 1898* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1898), 204.

<sup>64</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 2:221; *Lexington Births, Marriages and Deaths* [note 63], 126.

<sup>65</sup> *Vital Records of Cambridge* [note 1], 1:678 (birth), 2:376 (parents' marriage); *Lexington Births, Marriages and Deaths* [note 63], 78 (birth), 152 (parents' marriage); Bartlett, *Gregory Stone* [note 43], 80, 95, which says Dorcas was daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones.

<sup>66</sup> *Lexington Births, Marriages and Deaths* [note 63], 204.

<sup>67</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 80.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 27, says that she married James Minot. However, on 1 April 1701, Rebecca's second husband, Joseph Bulkeley, with her brother John Jones and Thomas Brown, Sr., as sureties, posted bond as guardian of "Jonathan Minot, son of *Samuel Minot of Dorchester* a minor of about twelve years of age." When Jonathan Minot had turned 14, he chose his uncle John Minot to be his new guardian (Middlesex County Probate, file 15245; emphasis added). "About 1725 Jonathan Minot of Westford . . . and Joseph Hubbard sold to Thomas Jones of Concord, 'the whole right of their mother, Rebecca Bulkeley, deceased in Acton, allowed to the heirs of her father John Jones, and to Dorothy Hunt, deceased, the former wife of Samuel Hunt, one of the heirs of Rebecca Bulkeley'" (Lemuel Shattuck, "The Minot Family," *Register* 1 [1847]:171–78 at 175; no such deed has been located in Middlesex County land records). Shattuck, who would have been using the original Concord vital records, also read the name as *James* Minot. Since there was a prominent contemporary James Minot in Concord, whose wife was also named Rebecca (Shattuck, *Register*, 1:172–74), while Samuel lived in Dorchester, the clerk probably wrote "James" in error. Dorchester vital records apparently also contain another error, as they include the birth of *Samuel*, son of Samuel Minot, 28 November 1688 (*[Twenty-First] Report of the Record Commissioners of*

son of Capt. John and Lydia (Butler) Minot,<sup>[69]</sup> d. there 18 Dec. 1690.<sup>[70]</sup>  
 Rebecca m. (2) Concord 19 March 169\_ JOSEPH BULKELEY,<sup>[71]</sup> b. Concord 7  
 Sept. 1670, son of Major Peter and Rebecca (Wheeler) Bulkeley,<sup>[72]</sup> d. 24 Sept.  
 1748 in his 79th year, bur. Littleton, Mass.<sup>[73]</sup>

2 viii. NATHANIEL JONES, b. say 1665,<sup>[74]</sup> m. MARY REDIAT.

**2. NATHANIEL<sup>2</sup> JONES** (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born probably at Concord, say 1665. He died at Concord 22 March 1745[/6].<sup>[75]</sup> He married at Concord 1 September 1696, **MARY REDIAT**,<sup>[76]</sup> born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, 6 or 8 February 1674[/5],<sup>[77]</sup> daughter of John<sup>2</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>) and Susanna (Goodenow) Rediat.<sup>[78]</sup> Mary died at Concord 17 January 1749.<sup>[79]</sup>

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*the City of Boston Containing Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the End of 1825* [Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1890], 34). However, this must be the birth of son Jonathan.

<sup>69</sup> *Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 68], 9 (birth); Shattuck, "Minot Family" [note 68], *Register* 1:172 (parents' marriage, by Gov. Dudley); Joseph Grafton Minot, *A Genealogical Record of the Minot Family in America and England* (Boston: the author, 1897), 10 (parents' marriage). This book claims that Samuel, son of John and Lydia, married a Hannah Jones and that his brother [*sic*] James married Rebecca Jones (*ibid.*, 15, 17).

<sup>70</sup> *Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the End of 1825* [note 68], 122.

<sup>71</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 42. The year was probably 1696 as their first child was born 25 Dec. 1696 (*ibid.*, 43).

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, 18 (birth); Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Bulkeley Genealogy* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1933), 129, 131, 147, which says the marriage took place in 1696.

<sup>73</sup> *Records of Littleton, Massachusetts . . . Births and Deaths from the Earliest Records in the Town Books, Begun in 1715* (Ayer, Mass., Huntley S. Turner, 1909), 266.

<sup>74</sup> According to William Buss's 20 June 1682 petition, Nathaniel was not of age (Rodgers, *Middlesex County Probate, 1670/1–1676* [note 6], 218–19).

<sup>75</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 171.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>77</sup> *Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1908), 151.

<sup>78</sup> Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of New England* [note 3], 3:521. On 25 March 1699, Jacob Farrar and Nathaniel Jones, with their wives, sold several pieces of land, some of which had been granted to "our honored father John Rediat Jun<sup>r</sup>," some that "our grandfather John Rediat" gave in his will to his daughter Mehetable Oake, which "our brother John Reddiat" had purchased from uncle and aunt Nathaniel Oake and Mehitable his wife (Middlesex County Deeds, 16:247). The will of John Reddiat, Sr., of Marlborough, is in Suffolk County Probate, file 1549. Although numerous sources say Susanna's maiden name was Goodnow, Goodenough, etc., including Theodore James Fleming Banvard, *Goodenows Who Originated in Sudbury, Massachusetts* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1994), 5, 10, none provide reliable evidence. On 20 August 1672, John Riddiat and Susanna his wife and Christopher Banister and Jane his wife, all of Marlborough, sold to Lt. Edmund Goodenow of Sudbury land laid out to Thomas Goodenow and bequeathed to his two daughters, said Susanna and Jane (Middlesex County Deeds, 5:76, another copy at 5:88). In his will dated 29 September 1666 (inventory dated 24 October 1666) Thomas Goodenow of Marlborough referred to his two younger daughters, Susanna and Jane, who were unmarried (Middlesex County Probate, file 9383). This will is not included in Rodgers, *Middlesex County Probate, 1660/61–1670* [note 38], perhaps because two men named Thomas Goodenow left wills in the 1660s.

<sup>79</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 171.

The will of Nathaniel Jones of Concord, tailor, written 19 February 1741[2], was presented for probate 28 April 1746 by his widow Mary and son Ebenezer Jones, who both signed a bond.<sup>[80]</sup> In his will, Nathaniel named wife Mary; sons Elnathan, Ebenezer, and Josiah (deceased); daughters Anna, Mary, Dorcas, Elisabeth, Susanna, and Sarah; grandson Elnathan Jones (under 21); granddaughter Hannah Jones (under age); grandson Nathaniel Jones; and “my grandchildren the children of my son Josiah Jones deceased.” Executors were to be wife Mary and son Ebenezer Jones. The witnesses were Charles Prescott, Abel Prescott, and Thomas Whiting.

While the six daughters are named in the will just by their first names, three of the daughters, Ann, Dorcas, and Mary, were already married, so it is probable that the other three daughters, were also married, especially since their father did not make any provisions suggesting these daughters were unmarried.

Children of Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Rediat) Jones, born at Concord.<sup>[81]</sup>

- i. ELNATHAN<sup>3</sup> JONES, b. 29 March 1697; d. Concord 6 May 1739;<sup>[82]</sup> m. (1) Concord 22 Sept. 1721 HANNAH PIERCE,<sup>[83]</sup> b. ca. 1702, d. Concord 19 Sept. 1730 in her 29th year.<sup>[84]</sup> Elnathan m. (2) Concord 13 Jan. 1731/2 REBECCA BARRETT,<sup>[85]</sup> b. Concord 12 July 1710,<sup>[86]</sup> d. there 8 Feb. 1732/3 in her 22nd year,<sup>[87]</sup> daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Minot) Barrett.<sup>[88]</sup> Elnathan m. (3) by 14 May 1735 HANNAH BROWN,<sup>[89]</sup> b. Concord 6 Dec. 1716, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Potter) Brown,<sup>[90]</sup> d. London, England, between 25 June 1778 (date of will) and 31 [sic] Sept. 1779 (probate),<sup>[91]</sup> having m. (2) Boston 2 Oct. 1740 Cord Cordis,<sup>[92]</sup> who d. Concord 29 July 1772 age 63.<sup>[93]</sup>

<sup>80</sup> Middlesex County Probate, Nathaniel Jones, file 12895.

<sup>81</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 44, 46, 48, 52, 61, 64, 65, 79, 86, parents “Nathanll Jones & Mary his wife.”

<sup>82</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 143, husband of Hannah, in his 42nd year.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, 101.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, 127.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 124.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 75.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 127.

<sup>88</sup> Shattuck, “Minot Family” [note 68], *Register* 1:174, identified Elnathan’s second wife as Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Lydia (Minot) Barrett, who was born 29 March 1714. But that Rebecca would have been only 19 when Elnathan’s wife died in her 22nd year. Thus Elnathan’s wife must have the Rebecca Barrett born 12 July 1710, as shown above, whom Shattuck assigns no marriage (*ibid.*, *Register* 1:174).

<sup>89</sup> Middlesex County Probate, Thomas Brown, file 3215, which includes a receipt given by Elnathan Jones, dated 14 May 1735, for money received of Ephraim Brown (administrator) “for his sister Hannah Brown which is now my wedded wife.”

<sup>90</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 88 (birth), 74 (parents’ marriage). The estate of Thomas Brown, begun in 1718, was not finally settled until 1783. On 10 April 1783, the widow (her later name, Hannah Davis, from another document) having died, final payment was ordered to the heirs including to the heirs of Hannah Cordis, deceased (Middlesex County Probate, Thomas Brown, file 3215).

<sup>91</sup> A copy of her will is in Middlesex County Probate, Hannah Cordis, file 5183. The will names her sons Elnathan Jones and Joseph Cordis as executors in New England. See also Peter

- ii. ANNA JONES, b. 23 Aug. 1698; d. probably Concord 4 April 1782 age 83,<sup>[94]</sup> m. Concord 15 Feb. 1725/6 DANIEL HOLDEN,<sup>[95]</sup> b. Watertown, Mass., 3 April 1702, son of John and Grace (Jennison) Holden,<sup>[96]</sup> d. Concord 7 Nov. 1782 age 83.<sup>[97]</sup>
- iii. MARY JONES, b. 8 March 1699/1700; m. Concord 8 Oct. 1725 JAMES HOUGHTON,<sup>[98]</sup> b. say 1700, son of Jonas and Mary (Burbeen) Houghton.<sup>[99]</sup>
- iv. JOSIAH JONES, b. 19 Jan. 1701/2; d. Concord 4 June 1741;<sup>[100]</sup> m. by 18 July 1734 (birth of first child), ELIZABETH \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[101]</sup>
- v. DORCAS JONES, b. 17 Jan. 1703/4; d. Leominster, Mass., 4 Aug. 1799 age 97,<sup>[102]</sup> m. by 19 Jan. 1722/3 (birth of first child), NATHANIEL COLBURN,<sup>[103]</sup> b. ca. 1698, d., probably Leominster, Mass., 1776,<sup>[104]</sup> son of Robert and Mary (Bishop) Colburn.<sup>[105]</sup> On 17 March 1734/5 Nathaniel and Dorcas Colburn of Concord, sold to [her brother] Elnathan Jones, sixty acres in Hassanamisco [Grafton], which Nathaniel Colburn had purchased on 17 Jan. 1734/5.<sup>[106]</sup> On 12 June 1747 Nathaniel and Dorcas Colburn sold their land in Concord.<sup>[107]</sup>
- vi. EBENEZER JONES, b. 5 Feb. 1705/6; d. before 7 June 1776, when heirs sold some of his real estate<sup>[108]</sup> m. (1) by 23 June 1731 (birth of first child), PRISCILLA

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Wilson Coldham, *English Estates of American Colonists: American Wills and Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1700–1799* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 26. See E. Alfred Jones, *The Loyalists of Massachusetts* (London: Saint Catherine Press, 1930), 101, for Hannah as owner and keeper of the British Coffee House in Boston.

<sup>92</sup> [Twenty-Eighth] Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, *Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898), 214.

<sup>93</sup> Jones, *Loyalists of Massachusetts* [note 91], 101; *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 436.

<sup>94</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 417, says only “Mrs. Holden, age 83.”

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 106.

<sup>96</sup> Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. in 1 (Boston: NEHGS, 1860), 301; Eben Putnam, *The Holden Genealogy*, 2 vols. (Boston: the author, 1923), 88, 130.

<sup>97</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 417.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, 106.

<sup>99</sup> John W. Houghton, *The Houghton Genealogy* (New York: the author, 1912), 304–05, which includes a discussion of his identity; Annie Lane Burr and Thomas Hovey Gage, “John Houghton of Lancaster, Mass., and Some of His Descendants,” *Register* 79 (1925):392–400 at 398–99.

<sup>100</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 158, husband of Elizabeth.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, 136.

<sup>102</sup> *Vital Records of Leominster, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1911), 303; Silas Roger Coburn, *Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Colburn/Coburn* (Lowell, Mass.: Walter Coburn, 1913), 23.

<sup>103</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 107.

<sup>104</sup> Worcester County Probate index, file 12688, no documents noted in the docket index. Six of the children born in Concord were married in Leominster (Coburn, *Edward Colburn/Coburn* [note 102], 23, 34–36; *Vital Records of Leominster* [note 102], 187–88).

<sup>105</sup> Coburn, *Edward Colburn/Coburn* [note 102], 16–17, 23.

<sup>106</sup> Worcester County Deeds, 7:190, 342.

<sup>107</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 49:569.

<sup>108</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 82:84.



- \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[109]</sup> m. (2) Concord 22 Oct. 1767 HANNAH (BILLING) FAY,<sup>[110]</sup> widow of Silas Fay.<sup>[111]</sup> Hannah (Billing) (Fay) Jones was living on 14 Dec. 1780 when she received her thirds of Ebenezer's estate.<sup>[112]</sup>
- vii. ELIZABETH JONES, b. 25 June 170<sub>0</sub>; living 19 Feb. 1741/2, by which date she probably was married.
- viii. SUSANNA JONES, b. 5 March 1711/12; living 19 Feb. 1741/2; d. Harvard, Mass., 14 June 1773 "of advanced years."<sup>[113]</sup> if identical with Susanna who m. by 11 April 1735 (birth of twin first children), JOHN DARBY,<sup>[114]</sup> b. Beverly, Mass., 27 Dec. 1704, son of John and Deborah (Conant) Darby,<sup>[115]</sup> and widower of Rebecca Tarbox,<sup>[116]</sup> d. Harvard 12 June 1777.<sup>[117]</sup>
- ix. SARAH JONES, b. 28 Oct 1715; living 19 Feb. 1741/2; perhaps identical with Sarah who m. by 17 July 1734 (birth of first child), THOMAS DAVIS,<sup>[118]</sup> b. Concord 25 Nov. 1705, son of James and Ann (Smedley) Davis.<sup>[119]</sup> Sarah, wife of Thomas Davis, d. Concord 27 April 1783 age 75 [*sic*];<sup>[120]</sup> Thomas d. there 18 Nov. 1786 age 81.<sup>[121]</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 128.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, 236.

<sup>111</sup> Hannah Billing married at Westborough, Massachusetts, 21 February 1737, Silas Fay (*Vital Records of Westborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* [Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1903], 124, 149, which lists the bride as "of Concord").

<sup>112</sup> Middlesex County Probate, Ebenezer Jones, file 12805.

<sup>113</sup> *Vital Records of Harvard, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1917), 259, "wife of John."

<sup>114</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 138.

<sup>115</sup> *Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1906–07), 1:99 (birth); Frederick Odell Conant, *A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family in England and America* (Portland, Maine: the author, 1887), 177; Lucy Bender, "Genealogy and History of Peirce and Darby Families," typescript, 1937, at the DAR Library, 52–53, 71.

<sup>116</sup> *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 2:124 (marriage). John and Rebecca Darby had two sons baptized at Ipswich (*Vital Records of Ipswich*, 1:110), whose births were recorded at Concord (*Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 136).

<sup>117</sup> *Vital Records of Harvard* [note 113], 259.

<sup>118</sup> *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 3], 136.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, 64 (birth), 50 (parents' marriage).

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, 436, from the Main Street Burying Ground. Sarah Jones would have been only 67 on 27 April 1783; however, reported age at death is not always accurate. Thomas and Sarah Davis had children born between 1734 and 1759, which would indicate that Sarah was born between 1714 and 1717. This assumes that Thomas Davis had only one wife named Sarah.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, 419, from church records.

# THE PATERNAL ANCESTRY OF ABIGAIL (SALTER) HAMMOND OF WATERTOWN AND HANNAH (SALTER) (PHILLIPS) RUGGLES OF BOSTON

*Leslie Mahler*

In 1901 F. S. Hammond and Walter Watkins published a summary of the will of Elizabeth Salter of Dedham, Essex, England, widow, dated 1 December 1660, which mentioned “Abigail Hammond, my daughter, of New England” and “daughter Hannah Phillipps of New England.”<sup>[1]</sup> Two years later they identified the daughters as Abigail Salter, wife of John Hammond of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Hannah Salter, wife of Nicholas Phillips, of Boston, Massachusetts.<sup>[2]</sup> The family connections for these sisters are expanded in Muskett’s *Manorial Families of Suffolk*, which shows that their maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Winthrop) Munning, was a first cousin of New England founder John<sup>1</sup> Winthrop.<sup>[3]</sup>

Several user submissions at *rootsweb.com* state that the father of the two sisters, George<sup>A</sup> Salter of Rattlesden, Suffolk, and Dedham, Essex, was a son of Edward Salter, D.D., rector of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, who died in 1633. Such a connection seems plausible enough, since Rattlesden and Monks Eleigh are close to each other, and George<sup>A</sup> Salter and his wife Elizabeth Munning would then both be the children of ministers. A pedigree of the Salter family of Monks Eleigh is included in the 1664–68 Visitation of Suffolk.<sup>[4]</sup> However, a problem is immediately encountered there, as the pedigree states that Rev. Edward Salter’s son George Salter was age 23 in 1623, and therefore only 17 when he would have married Elizabeth Munning in 1617.<sup>[5]</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Register* 55 (1901):107–08. See also 61:393; 62:96.

<sup>2</sup> *Register* 57 (1903):331. J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson came to the same conclusion in their analysis of Elizabeth Salter’s will in “Clues From English Archives, Contributory to American Genealogy,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 41 (1910), 278–79. For Hammond see Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 2:852. For Phillips see *Register* 73 (1919):238–39; and Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001), refcode 49549. Hannah (Salter) Phillips married second John Ruggles.

<sup>3</sup> Joseph J. Muskett, *Suffolk Manorial Families: Being The County Visitations and Other Pedigrees*, 3 vols. (Exeter, Eng.: William Pollard, 1900–14), 1:103–07.

<sup>4</sup> W. Harry Rylands, ed., *A Visitation of The County of Suffolk, Begun Anno Dni. 1664 and Finished Anno Dni. 1668*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vol. 61 (London, 1910), Appendix, 209.

<sup>5</sup> George Salter and Elizabeth Munning were married at Rattlesden 29 October 1617 (*Register* 57 [1903]:331; 73 [1919]:239).

A search in local probate records eventually located the answer. George<sup>A</sup> Salter of Dedham was the son of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Salter of Rattlesden, whose will dated 25 March 1648, proved 19 July 1648, mentioned “Thomas Theophilus and Samuel and Elizabeth Abigaill and Anna” as children of son George Salter. The will of “Thomas Salter of Rattlesden in the Countie of Suff[olk] yeoman, although weake in body yet of good and p[er]fect memory,” reads in part:<sup>[6]</sup>

I give unto the foure daughters of Martha Whitt widow my daughter that is to say to Martha Mary Sara and Elizabeth five poundes apeece to be payd by my Executrix within six moneths next after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto the three sonnes of my sonne in lawe John Sharman whom he had by my daughter that is to say John William and Thomas the sume of five pounds a peece to be payde by my Executrix in manner and forme followinge viz to John and William five pounds apeece within six moneths next after my decease and to Thomas five pounds when he shall attaine unto the full age of one and twenty yeares Item I give and bequeath to his three daughters whom he had by my daughter, Barbary Elizabeth and Martha five pounds apeece to be payd by my Executrix unto them and to either of them as they shall attaine unto the full age of one and twenty yeares Item I give and bequeath unto the three sonnes & to the three daughters of my sonne George Salter that is to say Thomas Theophilus and Samuel and Elizabeth Abigaill and Anna to every one of these five pounds apeece to be payd by their father out of the money which shall be due unto me out of the mortgage which I have of John Syer and the rest of the money of the sayd mortgage I give unto the George Salter my said sonne Item I give unto Anne Cooke my daughter the wife of Gregorie Cooke twenty pounds to be pay by my Execut[or] within six moneths next after my decease Item I give unto Jane Skarpe the wife of Anthony Skarpe<sup>[7]</sup> five pounds to be payd by my Executrix within six moneths next after my decease Item I give unto the poore of Rattlesden Ten shillings.

The rest of his goods and movables were given to daughter Martha Whitt, who was named executrix. Son George Salter was appointed supervisor.

**THOMAS<sup>B</sup> SALTER** was married at Semer, Suffolk, 20 October 1583, to **THOMASINE JOYNER**.<sup>[8]</sup> They lived at Semer until at least 1588, when their daughter Rose was baptized there. A search of surrounding parishes has not located the baptisms of his younger children,<sup>[9]</sup> whose mother may have been an unknown later wife.

<sup>6</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Sudbury, vol. 56, f. 56 [FHL 0,097,090].

<sup>7</sup> Anthony Skarp and Jane Salter were married at Rattlesden 18 October 1633 (J. R. Olorenshaw, *Notes on the History of the Church and Parish of Rattlesden, in the County of Suffolk: Together With a Copy of the Parish Registers from 1558 to 1758, and Index of the Marriages* [Peterborough, Eng.: the author, 1900], 273).

<sup>8</sup> Parish registers of Semer, Suffolk [FHL 0,919,633]. The surname Joyner is rare in Suffolk, as there are very few entries for the surname in Percival Boyd, “Boyd’s Marriage Index for Suffolk,” vol. 2, Grooms, 1538–1600, F–M [FHL 0,472,099], and vol. 7, Grooms, 1601–1625, A–J [FHL 0,472,101]. The only contemporary Joyner will is that of John Cornelius alias Joyner of Bildeston, clothier, dated 1606, which does not mention any Salters (Archdeaconry Court of Sudbury, vol. 42, f. 51 [FHL 0,097,077]).

<sup>9</sup> The parishes registers of Bildeston, Brettenham, Hitcham, Kettlebaston, and Nedging were all searched.

Thomas Salter was probably living at Rattlesden in 1619, when his daughter Elizabeth was married there. “The wife of Thomas Salter aged nigh 100 yeares” was buried at Rattlesden 5 November 1646.<sup>[10]</sup> And “Thomas Salter, aged neere upon 100 yeares” was buried at Rattlesden 3 April 1648.<sup>[11]</sup> Both ages are probably exaggerations.

Although the ancestry of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Salter has not been found, he was probably a member of one of the local yeoman Salter families in Suffolk, which presumably had a different origin from the Salters of Monks Eleigh, who claimed descent from a family in Shropshire.

Children of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Salter, the first three baptized at Semer, Suffolk, as children of Thomas and Thomasine Salter. The fourth child Elizabeth was probably also Thomasine’s child, but the youngest child Ann, who married twenty years later than her sister Elizabeth, might have been by an unknown later wife.

- i. MARTHA SALTER, bp. 10 Oct. 1585; m. \_\_\_\_\_ WHITT. She and her four daughters were named in her father’s will dated 25 March 1648.
- ii. GEORGE<sup>A</sup> SALTER, bp. 20 Aug. 1587; m. Rattlesden, Suffolk, 29 Oct. 1617 ELIZABETH MUNNING, daughter of Rev. Humphrey and Elizabeth (Winthrop) Munning of Brettenham, Suffolk. The will of George Salter of Dedham, Essex, grazier, dated 7 Sept. 1653, proved 18 July 1654,<sup>[12]</sup> gave his house and lands in Rattlesden to son Samuel; left bequests to “my daughter Abigail in New England” and “my daughter Hanna in New England”; and gave five pounds each to sons Theophilus and Thomas.<sup>[13]</sup> He named his wife as executrix.
- iii. ROSE SALTER, bp. 9 Nov. 1588; no further record.
- iv. ELIZABETH SALTER, b. probably 1590–1600; m. Rattlesden 16 June 1619 JOHN SHERMAN.<sup>[14]</sup> She had died by 25 March 1648, the date of her father’s will, and was survived by three sons and three daughters.
- v. ANN SALTER, d. after 25 March 1648, the date of her father’s will. She m. Rattlesden 26 July 1639 GREGORY COOKE.<sup>[15]</sup> The Rattlesden parish registers show no baptisms for this couple,<sup>[16]</sup> so it is difficult to estimate her birth date, even roughly. Ann’s husband must have been related to Gregory Cooke who

<sup>10</sup> Olorenshaw, *Notes on Rattlesden* [note 7], 282.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 283.

<sup>12</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 65 Alchin, published in Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1901; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969), 1:829. The probate act incorrectly gives his wife’s name as “Mary.”

<sup>13</sup> There is a list of George Salter’s children and their baptismal dates in *Register* 57 (1903):331. His son Theophilus appears to be identical with Theophilus Salter who was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, from 1648 to at least 1 July 1653 (Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings* [note 12], 1:829; *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 1:224–25, 287, 323, 325; 2:232). George Salter’s will would suggest his son Theophilus was in England — or at least no longer planning to stay in New England.

<sup>14</sup> Olorenshaw, *Notes on Rattlesden* [note 7], 262.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 277.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 277–97.

married at Rattlesden 25 Sept. 1645 Mary White,<sup>[17]</sup> presumably they were the Gregory<sup>1</sup> and Mary Cooke who emigrated to New England by 1665, settling at Cambridge, Mass.<sup>[18]</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 282.

<sup>18</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 3:371. Gregory<sup>1</sup> Cooke was born about 1622 or earlier, according to an undated deposition he made in or before 1678, in which he said he was age 56 or thereabouts (Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume V, M–P* [Boston: NEHGS, 2007], 78). His only known son Stephen<sup>2</sup> Cooke was born about 1647 if Stephen's age at death (died 27 July 1738 age 91) is given correctly on his gravestone in Centre Street Cemetery in Newton, Massachusetts (photo of gravestone at [findagrave.com](http://findagrave.com); Francis Jackson, *A History of the Early Settlement of Newton, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, from 1639 to 1800* [Boston: Stacy and Richardson, 1854; repr. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1987], 247–48).

Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), says Robert Burrage of Seething, Norfolk, was the brother-in-law of Gregory<sup>1</sup> Cooke. This Robert Burrage made his will in 1598 mentioning a brother-in-law Gregory Cooke (Alvah A. Burrage, *The Burrage Memorial* [Boston: A. Mudge & Son, 1877], 193), evidently a man much older than Gregory<sup>1</sup> Cooke.

## THREE MEN NAMED ISAAC PHELPS WITH CONNECTIONS TO WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

*Nancy J. Pennington*

During a large part of the eighteenth century, several contemporaries named Isaac Phelps had connections with Windsor, Connecticut. The Isaac Phelps treated as #57 in *The Phelps Family of America*,<sup>[1]</sup> is actually a composite of three men. The sketch is based on the life of Isaac Phelps of Westfield, Massachusetts, who married a Windsor woman, with incorrect additions from the records of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor and Dr. Isaac Phelps of Windsor and nearby Hartford and Simsbury.<sup>[2]</sup> In addition, there was another Isaac Phelps living at East Windsor, who was the same age as Dr. Isaac Phelps;<sup>[3]</sup> however, none of his records are included in the composite sketch #57, mentioned above.

Isaac Phelps of Westfield married, probably in 1729, Sarah (Barbour) Palmer, widow of Stephen Palmer. Her son Timothy Palmer made his will at Windsor 15 November 1745,<sup>[4]</sup> leaving part of his estate to his brother and sisters: Isaac, Sarah, Rebecca, and Mary, children of Isaac Phelps of Westfield. Timothy Palmer did not name Bathsheba, Theodosia, and Lucy Phelps as sisters, though in *The Phelps Family* they were listed as children of Isaac of Westfield and his wife Sarah.

As will be shown below, Bathsheba, Theodosia, and Lucy were actually daughters of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock, who was not treated separately in *The Phelps Family*. Nevertheless, Isaac Phelps of Poquonock left many records, allowing us to identify him as an adult—but his parents remain unknown. Circumstantial evidence suggests he may have been descended from Samuel<sup>2</sup> Phelps (*William*<sup>1</sup>). DNA testing might help determine whether Isaac Phelps of Poquonock was descended from George<sup>1</sup> Phelps or William<sup>1</sup> Phelps.<sup>[5]</sup>

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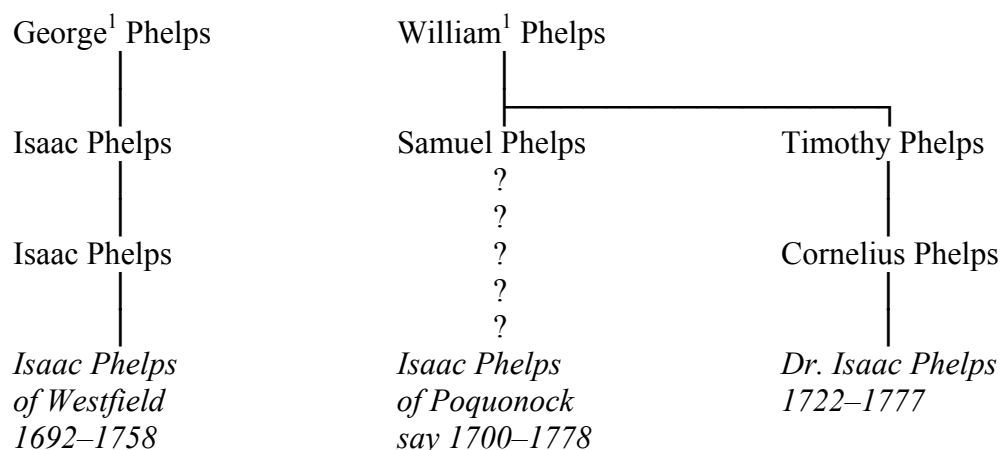
<sup>1</sup> Oliver Seymour Phelps and Andrew T. Servin, *The Phelps Family of America and Their English Ancestors*, 2 vols. (Pittsfield, Mass.: Eagle Publishing Company, 1899), 2:1297–98. See <http://family.phelpsinc.com> for the current status of Phelps research, including a discussion of DNA testing showing that the two immigrants to Windsor, George<sup>1</sup> Phelps and William<sup>1</sup> Phelps, do not appear to have been related in the male line, although there may have been an early “non-paternity event.”

<sup>2</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 1:148–49, treats Dr. Isaac Phelps.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 2:1281–82.

<sup>4</sup> Hartford District Probate, file 4095; Charles William Manwaring, *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records [Hartford District, 1637–1750]*, 3 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: R. S. Peck & Co., 1904–06; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995), 3:610–11. The estate of Stephen Palmer is at 2:418.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1.



### ISAAC PHELPS of WESTFIELD

**ISAAC<sup>4</sup> PHELPS**, son of Isaac<sup>3</sup> (Isaac<sup>2</sup>, George<sup>1</sup>) and Mary (Maudsley) Phelps, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, 26 January 1691/2,<sup>[6]</sup> and baptized there 29 January 1692 [1691/2].<sup>[7]</sup> He died at Westfield 13 October 1758.<sup>[8]</sup> *The Phelps Family* says that he married first about 1726 and had twins born at Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1727 — and that his wife was probably the daughter of David Clark, from whom an Isaac Phelps purchased land on 5 February 1725/6.<sup>[9]</sup> However, the father of the twins was more likely the man treated in the next section as “Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor.”

<sup>6</sup> “Westfield Birth and Death Records as Obtained from the Files at City Hall, Westfield” (Westfield, Mass., 1937), typescript in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, 32 (birth); also online at *NewEnglandAncestors.org* under the title “Westfield [MA.] Birth and Death Records”; “Westfield Marriage Records as Obtained from the Files at City Hall, Westfield” (Westfield, Mass., 1937), typescript in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, 54 (parents’ marriage 17 December 1690), also online at *NewEnglandAncestors.org* under the title, “Westfield [MA.] Marriage Records”; Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297; Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Windsor, Genealogies and Biographies*, 2 vols., (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1892; repr. Somersworth, N.H.: New Hampshire Publishing Co., 1976), 2:595. Mary (Maudsley) Phelps married second at Westfield 1 November 1704, Eleazer Weller, and died 23 September 1746 (Claude W. Barlow, “Descendants of Richard Weller of Windsor, Northampton, and Deerfield,” *The American Genealogist* 34 (1958):140–53 at 145; “Westfield Marriage Records” [as above], 74; *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield, 1669–1905*, microfiche [Oxford, Mass.: Holbrook Research Institute, 1987], A:31).

<sup>7</sup> “The Public Records of the Church of Christ at Westfield . . . 1679–1836,” typescript in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, 12, from the original p. 245; also online at *NewEnglandAncestors.org* under the title “Baptisms Performed in the Church of Christ, Westfield, MA, 1679–1836.”

<sup>8</sup> *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:198. The first entry on this page is the 1730 birth of daughter Sarah, then the births of the rest of Isaac and Sarah’s children, deaths of wife Sarah and son Isaac, Isaac’s second (or third) marriage, and his death. The year of his death has been read incorrectly as 1798 in the transcriptions cited in note 6.

<sup>9</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297.

Isaac Phelps of Westfield married on 5 October, probably 1729,<sup>[10]</sup> **SARAH (BARBOUR) PALMER**, widow of Stephen Palmer, whom she had married at Windsor 17 October 1717.<sup>[11]</sup> She was born at Windsor 28 August 1698, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Drake) Barbour.<sup>[12]</sup> She died at Westfield 4 January 1741/2,<sup>[13]</sup> age 44, and was buried in the Old Westfield or Mechanic Street Cemetery.<sup>[14]</sup> Isaac Phelps was married again at Westfield 8 May 1755, **JOHANNAH ADDAMS**,<sup>[15]</sup> who has not been identified.

Sarah (Barbour) (Palmer) Phelps inherited land in Windsor that “Isaac Phelps and his wife Sarah of Westfield” sold in the 1730s. In one transaction, on 23 July 1734, the heirs of Samuel Barbour, including Isaac and Sarah Phelps of Westfield, deeded land to John Barbour. Sarah and Isaac Phelps of Westfield deeded land to John Barbour again in April 1737.<sup>[16]</sup>

On 29 May 1739, Isaac Phelps of Westfield, weaver, sold an eleven-acre lot to William Sacket.<sup>[17]</sup> During the 1740s, Isaac of Westfield sold several pieces of land: 13½ acres to David “Maudsley” on 1 April 1740, another 23 acres to David “Mosely” on 22 March 1748, and part of a swamp to Samuel Fowler on 30 October 1749.<sup>[18]</sup> All this land was in Westfield.

As mentioned above, Timothy Palmer, stepson of Isaac of Westfield, named his half-siblings in his 1745 will. Although their father was still living, Isaac, Jr., and Mary, “children of Isaac Phelps and devisees of Timothy Palmer of Windsor,” chose Dr. Israel Ashley of Westfield as guardian, and he was appointed 3 April 1753.<sup>[19]</sup>

On 16 January 1761, Thomas and Sarah Morley sold for £28 to David and Rebecca Dewey and Mary Phelps, all of Westfield, a “third part of a homestead that formerly belonged to Isaac Phelps late of Westfield dec<sup>d</sup>.”<sup>[20]</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 2:1297, says 1729; Stiles, *History of Windsor*, [note 6], 2:595n, says “5 Oct. 17—.”

<sup>11</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:187, says Sarah “Barber”; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:551, calls her Sarah “Barker” but “Barber” at 2:50.

<sup>12</sup> Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:50; Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 1:6 (birth), Matthew Grant record; Town Records 1:1 (parents’ marriage); Manwaring, *Digest of Early Probate Records* [note 4], 2:17–18 (will of Samuel Barber); 3:8–9 (will of Ruth Barber). On 23 December 1725, Sarah Palmer conveyed a one-fifth interest in a tract of land in Windsor “which did formerly belong to my Honored father Samuel Barbour, dec.,” acknowledged 3 December 1725 (Windsor Deeds, 5:173–74).

<sup>13</sup> *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:198.

<sup>14</sup> *The Corbin Collection, Volume 2, Records of Hampden County, Massachusetts*, Robert J. Dunkle, ed., CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2004), in “Westfield, Mechanic St. Cemetery,” [gravestone 806]. The author visited the cemetery in 1985.

<sup>15</sup> *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:198; intentions dated 22 February 1755 are on the same page.

<sup>16</sup> Windsor Deeds, 6:220; 7:103, the day missing, acknowledged on 30 April 1737.

<sup>17</sup> Hampshire County Deeds, Z:268, acknowledged 18 March 1752, recorded 10 April 1758.

<sup>18</sup> Hampshire County Deeds, K:582; P:473; X:277.

<sup>19</sup> Hampshire County Probate, 8:26.

<sup>20</sup> Hampshire County Deeds, 33:170, not recorded until 24 June 1794.



Children of Isaac and Sarah (Barbour) (Palmer) Phelps, born and baptized at Westfield, Massachusetts:<sup>[21]</sup>

- i. SARAH PHELPS, b. 31 July 1730, bp. 20 Sept. 1730; d. perhaps by 1772;<sup>[22]</sup> m. Westfield 15 Nov. 1753 THOMAS MORLEY,<sup>[23]</sup> b. Glastonbury, Conn., 6 March 1723/4, son of Abel and Susannah (Kilbourn) Morley. He probably was the Thomas Morley who m. (2) Feeding Hills (Agawam), Mass., 29 Sept. 1779 Sarah Church of Westfield.<sup>[24]</sup> He may have been the Thomas "Molley" of Westfield to whom Ahimaaaz Easton sold land in Washington, Mass., 24 April 1783.<sup>[25]</sup> However, a Thomas Morley was at Westfield in 1790.<sup>[26]</sup>
- ii. REBECCA PHELPS, b. 22 July 1732, bp. 23 July 1732; d. Westfield 25 April in her 80th year [1811], bur. Old Westfield Cemetery;<sup>[27]</sup> m. Westfield 24 Oct. 1751 DAVID DEWEY,<sup>[28]</sup> b. Westfield 20 July 1725, son of David and Abigail (Ashley) Dewey,<sup>[29]</sup> d. 5 Jan. 1813, bur. Old Westfield Cemetery.<sup>[30]</sup>
- iii. ISAAC PHELPS, b. 16 April 1734, bp. 16 June 1734; d. Westfield in Oct. 1753.<sup>[31]</sup>
- iv. MARY PHELPS, b. 12 July 1739, bp. 22 July 1739; m. Westfield 30 Dec. 1762 AHIMAAZ EASTON,<sup>[32]</sup> b. Suffield, Conn., 19 Sept. 1739, son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Winchell) Easton.<sup>[33]</sup> He d. 20 May 1795.<sup>[34]</sup> Mary and Ahimaaaz lived in Westfield and later in Washington, Mass.<sup>[35]</sup> On 22 Nov. 1767 they

<sup>21</sup> "Westfield Birth and Death Records" [note 6], 32, 75; *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:198; "Records of the Church of Christ at Westfield" [note 7], 46, 48, 51, 59. Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297–98, includes the twins mentioned above, gives children Isaac and Mary data pertaining to the Isaac and Mary who were children of Isaac of Poquonock in Windsor (see below), and includes three more daughters who were children of Isaac of Poquonock in Windsor.

<sup>22</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297, no reason stated for the year.

<sup>23</sup> Both "Westfield Marriage Records" [note 6], 129, and *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:1a, (intentions 28 October 1754) say Thomas Morley was of Springfield. Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297, calls him Thomas "Mosley."

<sup>24</sup> Herbert S. Morley, "Some Descendants of Thomas Morley," *Register* 65 (1911):371–74 at 372–73.

<sup>25</sup> Berkshire County Deeds, Middle District, 15:86.

<sup>26</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Westfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 639.

<sup>27</sup> *Corbin Collection, Volume 2* [note 14], volume 22, in "Westfield, Mechanic St. Cemetery," [228], "In Memory of Mr. David Dewey who died Jan. 5<sup>th</sup> 1813 in the 88 year of his age. Also his wife Rebecah Dewey who died 25 of April in her 80 yr."

<sup>28</sup> *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield*, [note 6], A:5, which also lists five children; "Westfield Marriage Records" [note 6], 129.

<sup>29</sup> Adelbert M. Dewey and Louis Marinus Dewey, *Life of George Dewey, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., and Dewey Family History*, 2 vols. (Westfield, Mass.: Dewey Publishing Co., 1898), 2:729–30, 734.

<sup>30</sup> See note 27.

<sup>31</sup> *Massachusetts Vital Records, Westfield* [note 6], A:198, "Isaac Phelps y<sup>c</sup> son of Isaac Phelps & Sarah his wife dyed Oct. 1753."

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, B:84; "Westfield Marriage Records" [note 6], 128.

<sup>33</sup> William Starr Easton, *Descendants of Joseph Easton, Hartford, Conn. 1636–1899*, (St. Paul, Minn.: the author, 1899), 23, 35; Barbour Collection, citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:35 and NB [New Book]:61 (birth); 1:35, NB1:61 (parents' marriage).

<sup>34</sup> Easton, *Descendants of Joseph Easton* [note 33], 35–36.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 35–36.

sold their homestead in Westfield.<sup>[36]</sup> On 11 Feb. 1794 the sheriff auctioned off land of Ahimaaz Easton, “lately of Washington . . . otherwise lately of Pittsfield, Mass.”<sup>[37]</sup>

### ISAAC PHELPS of POQUONOCK in WINDSOR

ISAAC PHELPS of Poquonock in Windsor was born probably between 1690 and 1710, based on his first purchase of land in 1731.<sup>[38]</sup> He died between 6 November 1773 (date of will) and 25 February 1778 (date of probate).<sup>[39]</sup> Because of the date of probate, he must have been “Serj. Isaac Phelps of Windsor” who died at Windsor 17 February 1778.<sup>[40]</sup> One would assume that because of his age, his title of sergeant was from local militia service during the eighteenth century. However, “Sgt. Isaac Phelps” was one of two sergeants who headed an undated roll of men who served in the Revolution in the 8th Company, 1st Regiment, which included men from Windsor.<sup>[41]</sup> If Sgt. Isaac Phelps was Isaac Phelps of Poquonock, perhaps he was listed in a honorary capacity but did not see active duty because of his age.<sup>[42]</sup> Perhaps his son Isaac was also a sergeant and was the man who served.

Among the privates on the same undated roll is Isaac Phelps 2d, almost certainly identical with Dr. Isaac Phelps (died 18 September 1777), who is treated in the next section. In Old Poquonock Burying Ground in Windsor there is a gravestone for either Sgt. Isaac Phelps or Isaac Phelps 2d. From the style and wording of the gravestone, it was placed between 1890 and 1917.<sup>[43]</sup>

Revolutionary War / Isaac Phelps / 8 Co. 1 Regt. Mil. / Died 1777

Because the gravestone is in a cemetery in Poquonock and near the gravestone of an infant granddaughter of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock,<sup>[44]</sup> it may have been intended for Isaac Phelps of Poquonock, despite the incorrect year of death.

The wife (or wives) of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor must have died before 6 December 1773, the date of his will, which did not mention a wife. *The*

<sup>36</sup> Hampshire County Deeds, 8:212; Easton, *Descendants of Joseph Easton* [note 33], 36.

<sup>37</sup> Berkshire County Deeds, Middle District, 32:31.

<sup>38</sup> On 23 March 1730/1, Isaac Phelps bought land from Martha Holcomb (Windsor Deeds, 6:68).

<sup>39</sup> Hartford District Probate, Isaac Phelps, file 4199.

<sup>40</sup> Windsor Second Congregational Church at Pequannock, 1771–1782 [FHL 0,006,209], 54.

<sup>41</sup> *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the I. War of the Revolution. II War of 1812. III. Mexican War* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1889), 630, no date given.

<sup>42</sup> This solution was suggested by military expert David Allen Lambert of NEHGS.

<sup>43</sup> Estimated years from David Allen Lambert, based on the photograph of the gravestone at *findagrave.com*. See also *Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor, Connecticut, Copied Under the Direction of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1929*, 2nd ed. (Windsor, Conn.: Abigail Ellsworth Chapter, DAR, 2000), 84; and Charles R. Hale, “Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths],” (1933–34), at the Connecticut State Library; Windsor, 126.

<sup>44</sup> See note 104 below for the granddaughter. However, the location of the Isaac Phelps gravestone, evidently placed more than a century after his death, may be mere coincidence.

*Phelps Family* suggests that the wife of its composite #57 Isaac Phelps was the daughter of David Clark of Simsbury, Connecticut.<sup>[45]</sup> On 5 February 1725/6 Isaac Phelps of Windsor purchased for £30 and other good causes, 15 acres of upland in Simsbury from “David Clark of Windsor alias Simsbury.”<sup>[46]</sup> However, the deed does not state any relationship between David and Isaac. And if David Clark was the one born at Windsor in 1696,<sup>[47]</sup> he was too young to have had a marriageable daughter by 1726. Then on 14 June 1728, Isaac Phelps “of Simsbury alias Windsor” sold the same land to Ephraim Phelps of Windsor.<sup>[48]</sup> It seems very likely this Isaac Phelps was the Isaac of Poquonock treated here.

Since there was an Isaac Jr. who was the same as Isaac 2d in Windsor in the 1740s and 1770s (see the section below on Dr. Isaac Phelps), as well as an Isaac 3d, clearly the son of Isaac of Poquonock, we should be able to conclude that all deeds for an Isaac with no qualifiers during this period are for one man. However, as will be seen below, this was not always the case.

Isaac Phelps of Poquonock’s first purchase of land in Windsor was a quarter of a woodlot from Martha Holcomb on 23 March 1730/1.<sup>[49]</sup> On 2 October 1733 he purchased twelve acres from Josiah Phelps 3d, bounding “north on the rivulet.”<sup>[50]</sup> This stream, the Farmington River, was referred to by several names in deeds. On 9 June 1736 Isaac Phelps sold [perhaps mortgaged] the twelve acres to Nathaniel Griswold and on the same day purchased from Nathaniel two acres with a mansion house and barn in return for £120 and an interest in forty-five acres in Barkhamsted. This lot abutted William and John Phelps on the west.<sup>[51]</sup> Isaac sold a quarter of a meadow [*sic*] lot to John Phelps on 28 September 1736.<sup>[52]</sup> This deed, as recorded, is preceded by deeds from John Phelps 3rd of Windsor to his “brother Charles,” also made on 28 September 1736, one deed

<sup>45</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297.

<sup>46</sup> Simsbury Deeds, 5:146.

<sup>47</sup> Samuel and Mehitabel (Thrall) Clark had a son David Clark, born at Windsor 7 April 1696 (Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 1:7), but he is not carried forward in Frances Bruce Todd, *The Descendants of Daniel Clarke of Windsor, Connecticut* (Maple Falls, Wash.: the author, 1970), 3. No other contemporary David Clark appears in Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], and Simsbury Vital Records do not show a David Clark who could have been the grantor on 5 February 1725/6.

<sup>48</sup> Simsbury Deeds, 5:207. The grantee probably was Ephraim<sup>4</sup> Phelps (*Ephraim*<sup>3</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Windsor 28 September 1692 (Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:569; Manwaring, *Digest of Early Probate Records* [note 4], 1:576–77).

<sup>49</sup> Windsor Deeds, 6:68.

<sup>50</sup> Windsor Deeds, 6:176. This land also bounded east on Nathaniel Griswold, west on Pelatiah and David Griswold, and south on land laid out to Ann Holcomb. The grantor probably was Josiah<sup>4</sup> Phelps (*Josiah*<sup>3</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Windsor 24 August 1708 (Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:82; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:566.).

<sup>51</sup> Windsor Deeds, 7:95 (both deeds), the land sold bounded east by Nathaniel Griswold, west on David and Nathaniel Griswold, and south on land laid out to Ann Holcomb alias Denslow. No related deed was recorded at Barkhamsted.

<sup>52</sup> Windsor Deeds, 7:32. This deed calls it a meadow lot, but it had the same west and north abutters as the quarter-acre woodlot Isaac purchased in 1731. Perhaps it had been cleared during the five years Isaac held it.

referring to land set out to their “father William Phelps” (i.e., *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>); Isaac Phelps witnessed both deeds.<sup>[53]</sup> The probate of this William<sup>3</sup> Phelps does not mention a son Isaac,<sup>[54]</sup> so the witness Isaac Phelps was not a brother of John and Charles. Perhaps Isaac was a descendant of Samuel<sup>2</sup> (*William*<sup>1</sup>), but if so, it is not evident how. The wills of Timothy, Ephraim, and Josiah Phelps, brothers of William<sup>3</sup> Phelps, do not mention a son Isaac.<sup>[55]</sup> The remaining brother of William<sup>3</sup> Phelps was Samuel<sup>3</sup> Phelps who married at Windsor 21 January 1678 Abiell, daughter of John Williams,<sup>[56]</sup> born at Windsor 2 September 1655.<sup>[57]</sup> John Williams of Windsor, in his will dated 10 February 1707/8, named his daughter Abiell Phelps; on 3 March 1712/3 and 5 July 1714, Samuel Phelps of Westfield, Massachusetts, sought the right to administer the estate of John Williams.<sup>[58]</sup> On 19 December 1729, Samuel Phelps of Westfield made his mark on a deed to Nathaniel Pinney for “my interest in all lands in Windsor.”<sup>[59]</sup> Stiles provides a confused account of this Samuel, saying he supposedly went to Boston but returned to Windsor, with no mention of Westfield.<sup>[60]</sup> No trace of this Samuel appears in Westfield church or vital records, or Hampshire County land or probate records. Nevertheless, Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor might possibly have been a son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Abiell (Williams) Phelps. Abiell was born in 1655, and so her last child would have been born no later than 1700. But since no children have been found for Samuel and Abiell, it is unlikely their only surviving child was born eight to eighteen years after their marriage.

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<sup>53</sup> Windsor Deeds, 7:32; all three acknowledged on 9 October 1736 and recorded together on 4 December 1736.

<sup>54</sup> Hartford District Probate, William Phelps, file 4242, which has a very clear distribution document dated 9 March 1720/1, listing four sons and three daughters.

<sup>55</sup> Hartford District Probate, Timothy Phelps, file 4235; Ephraim Phelps, file 4192; Josiah Phelps, file 4216; Manwaring, *Digest of Early Probate Records* [note 4], 2:271–72 (Timothy); 1:576–77 (Ephraim). Ephraim had an only son Ephraim (see note 47), born after the will, which was dated 30 October 1697.

<sup>56</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 1:46, groom called son of Samuel, bride called daughter of John; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:565, but the marriage is not mentioned under the Williams family at 2:791.

<sup>57</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, Matthew Grant record; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:791.

<sup>58</sup> Manwaring, *Digest of Early Probate Records* [note 4], 2:333–34.

<sup>59</sup> Windsor Deeds, 5:361, no wife signing. On 10 February 1686, Samuel of Westfield also made his mark, along with “Abigall” on a Windsor deed at 2:151.

<sup>60</sup> According to Stiles, this Samuel Phelps married, perhaps as his third wife, Sarah (Enos) Holcomb, widow of Benajah Holcomb, and he died on 21 October 1741 (Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:565; repeated in Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family*, note 1], 1:89). However, Sarah, wife of Sgt. Benajah Holcomb died in April 1732 and Sgt. Benajah Holcomb died 25 January 1736/7 (Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:240; Stiles, *History of Windsor*, 2:395). The 1741 death date refers to Lt. Samuel<sup>3</sup> Phelps (*Timothy*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), who died at Windsor 26 October 1741, and his will, dated the same day, mentions no son Isaac (Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:263; Manwaring, *Digest of Early Probate Records* [note 4], 3:322–23; Stiles, *History of Windsor*, 2:568).

Isaac Phelps purchased one and a quarter acres in Windsor, bounding south on John Phelps, from Nathaniel Pinney on 23 March 1742/3.<sup>[61]</sup> On 21 October 1743, the Town of Windsor laid out a twenty-five-acre lot, #318, bounding south partly on the Hartford line, to Isaac Phelps.<sup>[62]</sup> However, Isaac's name does not appear in the extant proprietors' record book except in relation to this lot.<sup>[63]</sup> No deed mentions that he purchased the right, so it may have come through his unidentified wife or along with his 1736 purchase from Nathaniel Griswold. On 2 May 1747, Josiah Phelps 3d sold Isaac thirty acres in "Paquanack alias Wales" in Windsor.<sup>[64]</sup> In 1751 Isaac received another lot, six rods wide and twenty-seven rods long, in a division of land "on the west side of the Great River."<sup>[65]</sup>

Although no Isaac Phelps appears on the lists of freemen in Windsor records until 13 April 1767, Isaac Phelps of Poquonock must have been the Isaac Phelps chosen as a fence viewer in 1741, a grand juror in 1742, and a collector in 1744,<sup>[66]</sup> as neither his son Isaac nor Dr. Isaac would have been old enough.

Either Isaac Phelps of Poquonock or his son may have been the Isaac Phelps who served for eight days in the French and Indian War in Colonel Joseph Pitkin's regiment for the relief of Fort William Henry in August 1757.<sup>[67]</sup>

On 4 December 1752, a fourth Isaac Phelps, "son of Capt. Joseph Phelps, deceased, now living on the east side of the Great River," purchased 160 acres bounding east partly on the "Haukanum" river.<sup>[68]</sup> The phrase, "son of Capt. Joseph Phelps," may have been used to distinguish him from Isaac of Poquonock, as Joseph's son Isaac was born on 16 August 1724.<sup>[69]</sup> On 13 June 1758, Isaac Phelps of Windsor sold to "my brothers Daniel Phelps and Jerijah Phelps, both of Windsor, all the right that "our brother Jonathan Phelps late of Windsor died seized of." The previous deed recorded is from Benjamin Phelps of Torrington to brothers Daniel and Jerijah, and the following deed is from John, Abigail, Jabez and Mary Kingsbury to "our brothers Daniel and Jerijah" again referring to "our

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<sup>61</sup> Windsor Deeds, 8:270, recorded with the 1747 deed (see note 62 below). Josiah Phelps 3d witnessed.

<sup>62</sup> Windsor Deeds, 8:25, part of a long series, the granted lands were at least partly on Scotland Plain (now part of Bloomfield), the date on p. 27. Isaac sold this land on 15 August 1751 (*ibid.*, 9:124).

<sup>63</sup> Windsor Proprietors Records, 1724–87 [FHL 0,006,185], 61.

<sup>64</sup> Windsor Deeds, 8:270.

<sup>65</sup> "Copies of Early Misc. Town Records, 1639–1784," bound volume in the Windsor Town Clerk's Office, 28, bounding south on a lot laid out to Benjamin Phelps.

<sup>66</sup> Windsor Town Records, Vol. 3 (labeled on the spine 1714–1722 but continuing through 1767), 72, 73, 75, 81. Isaac Phelps is not on the "Grand List for the Year 1720," in the back of the volume.

<sup>67</sup> *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755–1762*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1903–05), 1:229–30; Connecticut State Archives, Colonial Wars, 7:35.

<sup>68</sup> Windsor Deeds, 10:136. The Hockanum River is on the east side of the Connecticut River.

<sup>69</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:88; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:596. Capt. Joseph was son of Joseph<sup>2</sup> (George<sup>1</sup>) Phelps.

brother Jonathan.”<sup>[70]</sup> This Isaac, who died on 30 October 1787 at age 63, has a gravestone in the Old South Windsor Cemetery along with Daniel and Jerijah, all “sons of Capt. Joseph Phelps.”<sup>[71]</sup>

On 30 December 1767, Isaac Phelps 3d “of Windsor in Pequannock Society” [who was the son of Isaac of Poquonock] bought twenty-five acres in Poquonock from Samuel Holcomb.<sup>[72]</sup> On 20 March 1771, Isaac Phelps 3d purchased nine and a quarter acres from Ame Pratt of Hartford, and a few weeks later, on 11 April, Isaac Phelps and “Isaac Phelps 3d” purchased from Samuel Phelps of Windsor, three parcels of land at Rainbow Mills, 116 acres bounded west partly on the rivulet with a quarter of the grist and saw mills, two acres bounding east on Job Phelps, including a dwelling house, and 10½ acres bounding north on Job Phelps.<sup>[73]</sup> Even today Rainbow is on maps of Windsor, on the north side of the Farmington River.

Also on 11 April 1771, Isaac Phelps and Isaac Phelps 3d sold two different pieces of land to William Phelps, Jr., and Eli Phelps, the second piece of which had “lately belonged to the estate of Azariah Pinney, deceased.”<sup>[74]</sup> The distribution of Azariah’s estate shows it was the same land Isaac 3d had purchased from Ame Pratt a month earlier.<sup>[75]</sup> On 18 December 1772, Isaac Phelps 3d and Shubel Phelps, both of Windsor, purchased seventy-four acres abutting both Job and Isaac Phelps,<sup>[76]</sup> thus probably in Poquonock. This Shubel/Shubal Phelps is not identified in *The Phelps Family*, and the identity of Job is not clear either.

Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor signed his will on 6 December 1773 in Windsor. He named his son Isaac, who would inherit the other half of the property at Rainbow Mills that they purchased together as well as half of a house and two barns, a quarter of a gristmill, and a sawmill. Daughters Mary, wife of Timothy Jonson; Bathsheba, wife of Samuel Holcomb; Theodosia, wife of Micah Griffin; and Lucy, wife of Stephen Griffin, were to have £5 each. The will was proved 25 February 1778 and son Isaac was named executor of the estate.<sup>[77]</sup> At that point, Dr. Isaac Phelps having also died, this son Isaac would have been the oldest Isaac Phelps in the town (at least on the west side of the river).

The man treated here as “Isaac of Poquonock in Windsor” was probably the Isaac who had twins born at Simsbury, Connecticut on 22 August 1727. Both

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<sup>70</sup> Windsor Deeds, 11:58–59. See Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1281–82, which says that Isaac, son of Joseph, died unmarried 30 October 1787 while noting that he might be the Isaac who died on 18 September 1777 (but that man was Dr. Isaac Phelps who is treated in the next section).

<sup>71</sup> Hale Collection [note 43], South Windsor, 56.

<sup>72</sup> Windsor Deeds, 15:89.

<sup>73</sup> Windsor Deeds, 15:89–90.

<sup>74</sup> Windsor Deeds, 15:170.

<sup>75</sup> Hartford District Probate, Azariah Pinney, file 4266.

<sup>76</sup> Windsor Deeds, 15:90, recorded on the same page as the Rainbow Mills purchase.

<sup>77</sup> Hartford District Probate, Isaac Phelps, file 4199.

twins died, the son the same day and the daughter on 23 September.<sup>[78]</sup> It is remotely possible that they were the children of Isaac Phelps of Westfield, but the Isaac who purchased and sold land in Simsbury around the same time was said to be of Windsor, not of Westfield.

Children of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock:<sup>[79]</sup>

- i. ?ISAAC PHELPS (twin), b. and d. Simsbury, Conn., 22 Aug. 1727.
- ii. ?Daughter (twin), b. Simsbury 22 Aug. 1727; d. there 12 Sept. 1727.
- iii. MARY PHELPS, b. ca. 1727 [*sic*]; d. 29 May 1799 age 72, bur. Under Mountain Cemetery, Canaan, Conn.;<sup>[80]</sup> m. Canaan 5 Dec. 1753 TIMOTHY JOHNSON,<sup>[81]</sup> b. Middletown, Conn., 2 June 1729, son of Isaac and Thankful (Cowles) Johnson.<sup>[82]</sup> He d. 29 Sept. 1814 age 81 [*sic*], and was bur. with his wife.<sup>[83]</sup> Three children, Ebenezer, Mary, and Thankful were born and died at Canaan 1754–1756, and another, Ursula, d. 28 May 1788 age 23 and was buried with her parents.<sup>[84]</sup> Church records include baptisms of four children: Levi, Jehiel, an unnamed child, and Ursula.<sup>[85]</sup>
- iv. ISAAC PHELPS, b. Windsor ca. 1733; d. Otis, Mass., 13 Feb. 1829 age 95 or 96, bur. Old East Otis Cemetery;<sup>[86]</sup> m. (1) say 1754 JEMIMA HOLCOMB, b. Simsbury 12 Aug. 1735, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Griffin) Holcomb,<sup>[87]</sup> d. Windsor 15 Sept. 1775.<sup>[88]</sup> Children: Isaac, Jesse, Phares, Jemima, Zarah, and

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<sup>78</sup> "Isaac phelps had Two children born that was twins August 22, 1727 a man child named Isaac and a woman child named \_\_\_\_ the man child dyed ye same day ye woman child [di]ed ye twelfth day of September 1727" (Original Simsbury Vital Records, TM3:244).

<sup>79</sup> Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:606, in a separate section following the accounts of descendants of William and George Phelps. Titled "Isaac Phelps," it includes Stiles' data on both Isaac of Poquonock and Dr. Isaac, and later generations supplied by Mrs. Henry Holland of Westfield. Phelps and Servin *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1297–98 et seq. ascribes to Isaac Phelps of Westfield both the Simsbury twins and all of Isaac of Poquonock's descendants, including the present author's great-grandfather, Edward L. Phelps, born at Otis, Massachusetts, in 1855.

<sup>80</sup> Hale Collection [note 43], Canaan, 56.

<sup>81</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Canaan Land Records, 2:233, Mary said to be of "Winsor."

<sup>82</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Middletown Vital Records, 1:22 (birth and parents' marriage); Gale Ion Harris, "Walter Harris of Wethersfield, Connecticut," *Register* 142 (1988):323–49 at 342 ("Isaac Johnson and Thankful Cowles of Canaan"). Timothy and Mary (Phelps) Johnson named a daughter Thankful (Barbour Collection, citing Canaan Land Records, 2:233).

<sup>83</sup> Hale Collection [note 43], Canaan, 56.

<sup>84</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Canaan Land Records, 2:233, the same page as for the parents' marriage; Hale Collection [note 43], Canaan, 56.

<sup>85</sup> First Congregational Church Records, Canaan [FHL 0,003,948], at the Connecticut State Library, 1:12, 18, 19, 21.

<sup>86</sup> *Vital Records of Otis, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1941), 151, from church records, adding that his gravestone said he was age 96, born Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. R. H. Somes, "Congregational Church Records, Otis, Massachusetts, 1775–1900," typescript [FHL 0,234,570], 133, burial of Isaac Phelps, age 95, died of old age. The author read the gravestone in 1985 as "Lt. Isaac Phelps, B. Windsor, Conn., D. Feb. 13, 1829, Aged 96 yrs."

<sup>87</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Simsbury Vital Records, TM3:242 (birth), TM3:258 (parents' marriage). The will of Joshua Holcomb, dated 22 May 1771, named daughter Jemima, wife of Isaac Phelps (Simsbury District Probate, Joshua Holcomb, file 1427; 1:72–75).

<sup>88</sup> Windsor Second Church [note 40], 54.

Benajah Phelps.<sup>[89]</sup> Isaac m. (2) Sandisfield, Mass., 27 Jan. 1779 ANNA BROWN of Sandisfield,<sup>[90]</sup> d. Tyringham, Mass., 26 Feb. 1783.<sup>[91]</sup> Possible child: Alfred Phelps, b. 1780, d. Australia in 1799.<sup>[92]</sup> Isaac m. (3) JOHANNA HATHAWAY,<sup>[93]</sup> b. ca. 1745, d. Otis 24 or 27 Nov. 1829 age 84, buried Old East Otis Cemetery,<sup>[94]</sup> probably daughter of Joel and Joanna (Adams) Hathaway, b. Suffield, Conn., 11 Feb. 1747 (and unmarried in 1782),<sup>[95]</sup> bp. at the Congregational Church, Suffield, 8 [sic] Feb. 1746/7.<sup>[96]</sup>

In 1758 Isaac Phelps 3d was chosen collector of Windsor and in 1760 surveyor of highways. He may be the Isaac Phelps sworn as a freeman 13 April 1767.<sup>[97]</sup> As discussed above, either he or his father may have served in the French and Indian War and/or the Revolution.

Both before and after his father's death in 1778, Isaac Phelps 3d (called just "Isaac Phelps" after his father's death) sold parts of the mills and divided the land he had bought with Shubal Phelps.<sup>[98]</sup> On 25 Jan. 1779 Isaac Phelps 3d of Windsor, probably son of Isaac and Jemima, purchased land in Loudon, Mass., and as Isaac Phelps of Loudon, yeoman, bought more there on 1 June

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<sup>89</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1327, lists the first five. Phares was baptized 29 September 1765 (Mary Kingsbury Talcott, "Records of the Church in Wintonbury Parish (Now Bloomfield), Conn.," *Register* 71 [1917]:74–87, 153–64, 271–83, 295–310; 72 [1918]:29–51 et seq., at 38). "On 10 July 1774 was baptized Bennajah son of Isaac Phelps 3<sup>d</sup> & Jamimah his wife" (Windsor Second Church [note 40], 23).

<sup>90</sup> *Vital Records of Windsor, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1917), 101, which says "at Sandisfield."

<sup>91</sup> *Vital Records of Tyringham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 103, "Phelps, Anne, w. Isaac of Windsor, d. Feb. 26, 1783," from church records. Presumably Windsor, Massachusetts, not Windsor, Connecticut, was meant.

<sup>92</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1327.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 2:1327.

<sup>94</sup> *Vital Records of Otis* [note 86], 151, which combines church and cemetery records, says she was wife of Isaac Phelps. Somes, "Congregational Church Records, Otis" [note 86], 134, calls her "widow of Isaac Phelps, d. 24 Nov 1829, age 84." Her gravestone in Old East Otis Cemetery reads, "Jahannah Phelps, wife of Lieut. Isaac Phelps [the second line illegible] aged 84 years," at the time of the author's visit in 1985.

<sup>95</sup> Eliza S. Versailles, *Hathaways of America* (Northampton, Mass.: Gazette Printing Co., 1970), 126, 1174. Joel Hathaway's will, dated 12 December 1782, names wife Joanna and children including daughter Joanna who was to have liberty to live with her mother while single. No further document supplies a married name for her (Hartford District Probate, Joel Hathaway, Suffield, file 2694). The Barbour Collection, citing Enfield Vital Records 1-B:85, says Joanna was born 11 February 1797 [sic], but the year in the original is clearly 1747 [FHL 1,317,124 item 1]. The other children named in the will are on the same page for Enfield or in Suffield Vital Records, NB1:58, which also has the parents' marriage. Francis Olcott Allen, *History of Enfield, Connecticut*, 3 vols. (Lancaster, Pa.: Wickersham Printing Co., 1900), 2:1663, has vital records; under 1747 it says Joanna was born 11 Feb. 1797 [sic].

<sup>96</sup> *Records of the Congregational Church in Suffield, Conn., 1710–1836* (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1941), 81 (baptism), 123 (parents' marriage). See also Andrew N. Adams, *A Genealogical History of Robert Adams of Newbury, Mass., and His Descendants* (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle Co., 1900), 17–18, and Hartford District Probate, Abraham Adams, file 17.

<sup>97</sup> Windsor Town Records [note 66], 3:81, 87, 89.

<sup>98</sup> Windsor Deeds, 16:33, 199, 219; 17:222.



1789 and still more on 22 Feb. 1804.<sup>[99]</sup> Presumably he was the Isaac Phelps in the 1790 census of Loudon, with two males 16 and over, three under 16, and four females in his household.<sup>[100]</sup> Another Isaac Phelps, probably his father, was at Windsor in 1790 with three males 16 and over, one under 16, and two females in his household.<sup>[101]</sup> An Isaac Phelps was said to be of Windsor when he sold land to Zarah Phelps on 26 May 1798 and again on 12 Dec. 1803 when he and Zarah sold land in Poquonock at Rainbow to the town to be used as a highway.<sup>[102]</sup> On 18 Dec. 1816, Isaac Phelps of Otis sold the hundred acres on which he was living.<sup>[103]</sup> Child: "Infant daughter of Lieut. Isaac & Mrs. Joanna Phelps, died Aug. 30, 1789, Æ 6 hours."<sup>[104]</sup>

- v. BATHSHEBA PHELPS, b. say 1735; d. between 5 May 1796 and 13 May 1799,<sup>[105]</sup> m. by 28 July 1771 SAMUEL HOLCOMB,<sup>[106]</sup> b. Windsor 16 Jan. 1712, son of Samuel and Martha (Phelps) Holcomb,<sup>[107]</sup> and widower of Phebe \_\_\_\_\_ who d. 29 Aug. 1750 age 46.<sup>[108]</sup> He died intestate, probably shortly before 26 Feb. 1796 when Abiel Griswold and Josiah Phelps posted bond on his estate. Final distribution of Samuel's estate on 13 May 1799 was to the six children of his deceased daughter Deborah (Holcomb) Mather (who was Bathsheba's stepdaughter).<sup>[109]</sup>
- vi. THEODOSIA PHELPS, bp. Poquonock 7 May 1738,<sup>[110]</sup> d. 17 April 1829 age 85 [*sic*], bur. East Granby Cemetery, East Granby, Conn.;<sup>[111]</sup> m. by 6 Dec. 1773 MICAH GRIFFIN,<sup>[112]</sup> b. ca. 1737, d. 6 Aug. 1815 age 78, bur. East Granby Cemetery,<sup>[113]</sup> son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Griffin?) Griffin.<sup>[114]</sup> Micah and

<sup>99</sup> Berkshire County Deeds, Middle District, 13:67; 28:524; 60:563, the last recorded in 1819.

<sup>100</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Loudon, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 344. In 1810 the name of Loudon was changed to Otis.

<sup>101</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 515.

<sup>102</sup> Windsor Deeds, 20:107, 164.

<sup>103</sup> Berkshire County Deeds, Middle District, 58:148.

<sup>104</sup> *Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor* [note 43], Old Poquonock Cemetery, 84. Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1327, gives Lieut. Isaac and Joanna another child, Marcus, born 9 April 1795, by which time Joanna would have been between 45 and 50.

<sup>105</sup> On the first date, half of his house, land in Poquonock, and a list of "Artickels" were set off to Samuel's widow "Barsheba Holcomb," and on the latter date her real estate was set out to the six Mather children (Hartford District Probate, Samuel Holcomb, file 2773).

<sup>106</sup> Hartford District Probate, Isaac Phelps, file 4199. Samuel Holcomb and wife Bathsheba were admitted to the church on 28 July 1771 (Windsor Second Church [note 40], 6).

<sup>107</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:48 (birth), 2:161 (parents' marriage).

<sup>108</sup> *Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor* [note 43], Old Poquonock Cemetery, 84.

<sup>109</sup> Hartford District Probate, Samuel Holcomb, file 2773.

<sup>110</sup> Talcott, "Wintonbury Church Records" [note 89], *Register* 72:36, "Being at Poquonuck I baptiz<sup>d</sup> . . . Theodosia y<sup>e</sup> child of Isaac Phelps." Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1298, says she was born on that date.

<sup>111</sup> Hale Collection [note 43], East Granby, 15.

<sup>112</sup> Hartford District Probate, Isaac Phelps, file 4199.

<sup>113</sup> Hale Collection [note 43], East Granby, 15.

<sup>114</sup> George E. McCracken, "John Griffin of Windsor and Simsbury, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 38 (1962):100–12 at 108, 110. The will of Nathaniel Griffin, dated 18 July 1785, proved 11 June 1787, mentions wife Elizabeth and eight children, including second son Stephen and third son Micah (Simsbury District Probate, Nathaniel Griffin, file 1248).

Theodosia were admitted to the Congregational Church of Turkey Hills (now East Granby) on 16 Feb. 1777.<sup>[115]</sup> Micah made his will on 3 June, probably 1807 (proved 13 Sept. 1815), and two distributions named wife Theodosia; sons Micah and Alanson; and daughters Ziba, wife of Shubel Phelps; Theodosia, wife of Abram Dibble; Ursula, wife of Titus Rowe; and Bathsheba, wife of James L. Adair.<sup>[116]</sup> The distribution of Theodosia's estate on 27 May 1830 named Zibah Phelps, Abram and Theodosia Dibble, Titus Roe's heirs, Alanson Griffin, Bathsheba Adair, and Micah Griffin's heirs.<sup>[117]</sup>

- vii. LUCY PHELPS, bp. Wintonbury [Bloomfield], Conn., 9 Dec. 1739,<sup>[118]</sup> d. Turkey Hills 10 Sept. 1779;<sup>[119]</sup> m. by 6 Dec. 1773 STEPHEN GRIFFIN,<sup>[120]</sup> d. after 15 July 1785 (date of father's will), son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Griffin?) Griffin.<sup>[121]</sup> He was probably the Stephen Griffin of Salmonbrook [in present-day East Granby], listed as a "Conformist . . . sometime in 1765," who had two children baptized by Rev. Roger Viets, Rector of St. Andrew's Church in Simsbury, in 1765 and 1766, the latter "by private baptism" at Turkey Hills.<sup>[122]</sup> Stephen Griffin m. (2) Granby, Conn., 17 Aug. 1780 Mrs. Deborah Higley.<sup>[123]</sup>

### DR. ISAAC PHELPS

Dr. Isaac Phelps was placed correctly in *The Phelps Family*,<sup>[124]</sup> but his probate dated 14 November 1777 is cited in the sketch of #57 Isaac Phelps of Westfield.<sup>[125]</sup> Dr. Isaac Phelps and Isaac Phelps of Poquonock in Windsor died within a few months of each other, and as a result, their probate files are sequential in Hartford District probate records.

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<sup>115</sup> Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, East Granby, Turkey Hills, 1:20; Albert Carlos Bates, *Records of the Congregational Church of Turkey Hills, Connecticut, Hartford* (Hartford, Conn.: the author, 1907), 17.

<sup>116</sup> Granby District Probate, file 663.

<sup>117</sup> Granby District Probate, file 671.

<sup>118</sup> Talcott, "Wintonbury Church Records" [note 89], *Register* 72:36, child of Isaac Phelps of Poquonock; Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 2:1298, says Lucy was born on that date.

<sup>119</sup> Bates, *Congregational Church of Turkey Hills* [note 115], 41, "Sept. 10, 1779 Died Lucy Griffin, wife to Stephen Griffin. She was on y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> delivered of a full grown female child stillborn that was buried on y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>."

<sup>120</sup> Hartford District Probate District, file 4199.

<sup>121</sup> See note 114.

<sup>122</sup> Albert C. Bates, *Records of Rev. Roger Viets, Rector of St. Andrew's, Simsbury, Conn. . . . 1763–1800* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1893), 19, 21, 50.

<sup>123</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Granby TM1:29 (showing the year as 1779, which cannot be correct). Mary Coffin Johnson, *The Higleys and Their Ancestry: An Old Colonial Family*, 2nd ed. (New York: Grafton Press, 1908), 280, shows the year as 1780, adding that Deborah Higley married first James Carr (died 1778) and second Stephen Griffen (died 1821); citation courtesy of Vicky Zuverink.

<sup>124</sup> Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 1:148–49.

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, 2:1297–98.

**Dr. ISAAC<sup>4</sup> PHELPS**, son of Cornelius<sup>3</sup> (*Timothy<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*) and Sarah (Mansfield) Phelps, was born at Windsor 22 July 1722.<sup>[126]</sup> He died, probably in the army, 18 September 1777.<sup>[127]</sup> As discussed at the beginning of the previous section, there may be a gravestone for him in Old Poquonock Cemetery in Windsor, placed more than a century after his death.<sup>[128]</sup> He married at Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), Connecticut, 5 September 1745, **MARTHA MILLS**,<sup>[129]</sup> born at Windsor 11 March 1721/2, daughter of Peletiah and Martha (Chapman) Mills.<sup>[130]</sup>

He was the Isaac Phelps Jun<sup>r</sup> of Windsor who on 4 August 1742 purchased eleven acres with a mansion house and shop abutting Cornelius Phelps in Windsor, and he was again called Isaac Jun<sup>r</sup> when purchasing another five acres bounded west by the heirs of Cornelius Phelps on 16 April 1743.<sup>[131]</sup>

On 25 February 1744/5, Isaac Phelps was of Hartford when selling the eleven-acre piece to “my brother Cornelius Phelps . . . reserving the liberty of taking off the dwelling house.”<sup>[132]</sup> On 23 October 1745, Isaac Phelps of Hartford purchased land in Somers, Massachusetts [now in Connecticut], from his brothers Cornelius, John, and Timothy Phelps, all of Windsor. And on the same day he sold land in Windsor to his brothers Timothy and John.<sup>[133]</sup> Isaac was also of Hartford when he purchased several tracts in Simsbury, Connecticut, on 15 January 1744/5, 4 April 1745, and 24 July 1745.<sup>[134]</sup> Then he was “of Simsbury” when he sold them on 21 February 1746/7, 29 June 1750, and 5 July 1750.<sup>[135]</sup>

On 20 January 1748/9, Isaac was of Simsbury when he quitclaimed to his brothers Cornelius, John, and Timothy, on all rights in which their father Cornelius died seized, acknowledging the deed as “Doc<sup>t</sup> Isaac Phelps.”<sup>[136]</sup> On 4 August 1749 “Isaac Phelps of Symsbury . . . practitioner” sold the Somers land.<sup>[137]</sup> Perhaps he returned to Windsor soon after the 1750 sales.

<sup>126</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:89 (birth); 186 (parents' marriage).

<sup>127</sup> *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 41], 200.

<sup>128</sup> See note 43.

<sup>129</sup> Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, Bloomfield, 1:125.

<sup>130</sup> Helen Schatvet Ullmann, *Descendants of Peter Mills of Windsor, Connecticut, Formerly Named Pieter Wouterse vander Meulen* (Camden, Maine: Penobscot Press, 1998), 18–21; Hartford District Probate, Peletiah Mills, file 3733. In his will dated 15 September 1761, Capt. Pelatiah Mills of Windsor named wife Martha, two sons, four daughters including Martha, and granddaughter Trypheny Phelps. The distribution on 5 January 1768 called daughter Martha the wife of Doct<sup>r</sup> Isaac Phelps.

<sup>131</sup> Windsor Deeds, 7:263 (both deeds). Dr. Isaac was then “Jr.” because he was younger than the Isaac of Poquonock treated above; but he was older than the latter's son Isaac, called Isaac 3d.

<sup>132</sup> Windsor Deeds, 8:271.

<sup>133</sup> Hampshire County Deeds [now at Hampden County], Q:278; Windsor Deeds, 8:108, 267.

<sup>134</sup> Simsbury Deeds, 7:122, 210.

<sup>135</sup> Simsbury Deeds, 7:300, 475–76.

<sup>136</sup> Windsor Deeds, 9:25.

<sup>137</sup> Hampshire County Deeds, S:8.

On 29 July 1761, Isaac Phelps was one of sixty-two grantees of the town of Sunderland, Vermont.<sup>[138]</sup> Dr. Isaac could be the Isaac Phelps sworn as a freeman at Windsor on 13 April 1767.<sup>[139]</sup> George Wyllys of Hartford quitclaimed to “Isaac Phelps Jun<sup>r</sup> of Windsor” on land in Sunderland, Bennington County, Vermont, on 9 May 1771.<sup>[140]</sup> On 10 May 1771, “Isaac Phelps Jun<sup>r</sup> of Windsor” gave part of this land to his “son Isaac Phelps 4<sup>th</sup>.”<sup>[141]</sup> Isaac Phelps deeded to his “son in law Daniel Barber” on 10 March 1775 thirty-five acres in lot #33 of the first division of fifty-acre lots in Sunderland.<sup>[142]</sup> Back in Windsor, on 29 September 1774 “Isaac Phelps Jun<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>” and Martha his wife sold to John Thrall seven and a half acres,<sup>[143]</sup> and on 6 March 1775 Isaac 2d, sold sixty-three rods of land “in the first meadow at a place called the Hopyard,” part of the Marshall lot which belonged to Cornelius Phelps and Sarah his wife.<sup>[144]</sup>

Isaac Phelps 2d served in the 8th Company, 1st Regiment, at some point during the Revolution.<sup>[145]</sup> There was also a private Isaac Phelps who served in Capt. Abner Prior’s Co. in the Fifth Regiment of the Connecticut Line, said to be dead on 18 September 1777.<sup>[146]</sup> Since the latter man was a private, and since the death occurred shortly before the probate of Dr. Isaac began (see below), this record almost certainly refers to Isaac Phelps 2d also known as Dr. Isaac Phelps.

“Isaac Phelps 3d” and Daniel Phelps 2d posted bond on the estate of Doct<sup>r</sup> Isaac Phelps on 3 November 1777. The bondsman was not the Isaac 3d of the previous section on Isaac of Poquonock in Windsor. Dr. Isaac’s son simply replaced the former Isaac 3d who now would be called Isaac, Jr., or Isaac 2nd. The inventory, taken 11 November 1777, included no land but mentioned that a “grant in New Sunderland” was to be added. On 2 December 1777 a list of movables was set out to Martha, the widow, and the Sunderland right, eighty acres of undivided land in lot #33, was added on 26 January 1778. A final account was dated 31 January 1786.<sup>[147]</sup> On 15 April 1784, Isaac and Martha Phelps of Sunderland deeded land there to Gideon Brownsen; Daniel Barber witnessed.<sup>[148]</sup>

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<sup>138</sup> *The New Hampshire Grants, Being Transcripts of the Charters of Townships*, vol. 26 of *New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers* (Concord, N.H.: Edward N. Pearson, 1895), 483. New Hampshire claimed Vermont at that time.

<sup>139</sup> Windsor Town Records, 3:81.

<sup>140</sup> Sunderland, Vermont, Deeds [FHL 0,028,937], 2:81.

<sup>141</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 3:16.

<sup>142</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 2:28, transcribed by Glen Batchelder.

<sup>143</sup> Windsor Deeds, 16:38.

<sup>144</sup> Windsor Deeds, 15:229.

<sup>145</sup> *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 41], 630, the roll undated; Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 1:365.

<sup>146</sup> *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 41], 200.

<sup>147</sup> Hartford District Probate, Dr. Isaac Phelps, file 4198.

<sup>148</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 2:124.

Known children of Dr. Isaac and Martha (Mills) Phelps:<sup>[149]</sup>

- i. TRYPHENIA<sup>5</sup> PHELPS, b. ca. 1750, probably at Simsbury, Conn.; d. 17 June 1817 age 67; bur. West Cemetery, Shelburne, Vt.;<sup>[150]</sup> m. by 1 Sept. 1770 (birth of first child) DANIEL BARBER,<sup>[151]</sup> b. Windsor 15 June 1745, bp. there 16 June 1745;<sup>[152]</sup> son of Gideon and Anna (Gillet) Barber. He d. 10 May 1819 age 74, and was bur. with his wife.<sup>[153]</sup> As noted above, Daniel purchased thirty-five acres in lot #33 in Sunderland, Vt., from his father-in-law on 10 March 1777. On 12 Aug. 1780, Daniel purchased another eight acres in lot #33 from [his brother-in-law] Isaac Phelps.<sup>[154]</sup> Daniel settled at Shelburne in 1784 or 1785.<sup>[155]</sup> In 1791 at Shelburne, the household of Daniel "Barbar" had three males 16 or over, two males under 16, and four females.<sup>[156]</sup>
- ii. ISAAC PHELPS, b. ca. 1755 (from age at death), probably at Windsor; d. 11 Jan. 1839 age 84, bur. Warsaw Village Pioneer Cemetery, Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N.Y.<sup>[157]</sup> He m. by 1 March 1778 LYDIA CASE,<sup>[158]</sup> b. Simsbury 15 Dec.

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<sup>149</sup> Tryphenia Phelps was named as a granddaughter in the 1761 will of Peletiah Mills (see note 129). Phelps and Servin, *Phelps Family* [note 1], 149, lists only Clara and Isaac as the children of Dr. Isaac Phelps. But Clarry Phelps, baptized at St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, 21 February 1768, by Rev. Roger Viets, was the daughter of still another Isaac Phelps, called of Turkey Hills [since 1786 in Granby] (Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, from St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, RV:21; Bates, *Records of Rev. Roger Viets* [note 122], 24). Phelps and Servin say "Clara" was confirmed by Viets on 14 February 1798 at Scotland, but if so, the confirmation is not from the Bates copy of Viets' records. Although Scotland is a town in Windham County, it is also the name of a section of Bloomfield, Connecticut (see note 62). There was an Isaac Phelps at Granby in 1790, a male 16 and over, with two males under 16 and nine females (1790 U.S. Census, Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 466). He cannot be any of the Isaacs treated in this article, as the younger Isaacs were at Windsor, Connecticut, and Loudon, Massachusetts, in that census.

<sup>150</sup> Vermont State Vital Records, the name spelled "Barber"; "Shelburne, Vermont, Records," Mss A6660 in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, 40, also online at *NewEnglandAncestors.org* under the title "Vital Records of Shelburne, Vermont, 1743–1896."

<sup>151</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 3:28; Donald S. Barber, *The Connecticut Barbers: A Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Barber of Windsor, Connecticut* (Westford, Vt.: the author, 2001), 76, which lists the first child as born 1 September 1770.

<sup>152</sup> Stiles, *History of Windsor* [note 6], 2:52, his father said to have removed to Vermont; Barber, *Connecticut Barbers* [note 151], 76; Lillian May Wilson, *Barber Genealogy in Two Sections: Section I: Descendants of Thomas Barber of Windsor . . .* (Haverhill, Mass.: John Barber White, 1909), 67.

<sup>153</sup> Vermont State Vital Records; "Shelburne, Vermont, Records" [note 150], 40.

<sup>154</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 3:46.

<sup>155</sup> W. S. Rann, *History of Chittenden County, Vermont*, 2 vols. (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1886), 2:674.

<sup>156</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Shelburne, Chittenden County, Vermont, roll 12, p. 146 (the Vermont census was taken in 1791).

<sup>157</sup> Photographs of the gravestones of Isaac Phelps and Lydia, his wife, are at *findagrave.com*. See also Leilani Spring, "Warsaw Village Pioneer Cemetery," online at *files.usgwarchives.net/ny/wyoming/cemeteries/warsawvillagepioneer.txt* (accessed 9 February 2009).

<sup>158</sup> On 1 March 1778, Isaac Phelps 3d and Lydia his wife covenanted with the church at Poquonock (Windsor Second Church [note 40], 50); he was probably still called "Isaac 3d" because it had been only two weeks since the eldest Isaac had died.

1755,<sup>[159]</sup> daughter of Isaac and Bathsheba (Humphrey) Case.<sup>[160]</sup> She d. 7 April 1841 age 85, bur. with Isaac.<sup>[161]</sup> In May 1797 Isaac Phelps of Granville, Washington Co., N.Y., administrator on the estate of Isaac Phelps of Windsor, claimed that the State of Connecticut owned £5 for Isaac's services "as a soldier in the late Army of the United States."<sup>[162]</sup> On 10 Oct. 1799, Isaac Phelps of Granville, N.Y., sold his fifty-acre lot #37 in Sunderland, Vt., "drawn to the right of Isaac Phelps."<sup>[163]</sup> In 1800 Isaac Phelps was at Granville,<sup>[164]</sup> and in the same year Lydia, wife of Isaac Phelps, was admitted to the church at Middle Granville.<sup>[165]</sup> In 1810, 1820, and 1830, Isaac Phelps was enumerated at Warsaw, Genesee Co., N.Y.<sup>[166]</sup> A younger Isaac Phelps, probably their son, born in Conn., was at Aurora, Erie Co., N.Y., in 1850, age 66, with wife Mary.<sup>[167]</sup> He had come from Granville, N.Y., in 1810 and died at Aurora in 1861.<sup>[168]</sup>

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<sup>159</sup> Barbour Collection, citing Simsbury Vital Records TM 4:196 (birth), TM 3:224 (parents' marriage).

<sup>160</sup> L. B. Barbour, "Case Family," mss at the Connecticut Historical Society, 83, treats Isaac and Bathsheba's family but lists no husband for Lydia. While Isaac Case named daughters in his will, he did not give their married names. However, a series of receipts in the probate record books includes one from Isaac and Lydia Phelps for £12 19s received from the estate of "our father" Isaac Case" (Simsbury District Probate, Isaac Case, file 574; 3:178–80).

<sup>161</sup> See note 157.

<sup>162</sup> *The Public Records of the State of Connecticut*, 19 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard et al., 1894–2000), 9:77.

<sup>163</sup> Sunderland Deeds, 4:263.

<sup>164</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Granville, Washington County, New York, roll 26, p. 531.

<sup>165</sup> Janet Wethy Foley, *Early Settlers of New York State*, 9 vols. (Akron, N.Y.: T. J. Foley, 1934–42; repr. in 2 vols., Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993), 2:374.

<sup>166</sup> 1810 U.S. Census, Warsaw, Genesee County, N.Y., roll 27, p. 127; 1820 U.S. Census, Warsaw, roll 72, p. 311; 1830 U.S. Census, Warsaw, roll 90, p. 296.

<sup>167</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Aurora, Erie County, New York, roll 498, p. 97.

<sup>168</sup> Truman C. White, *Our County and Its People: A Descriptive Work on Erie County, New York*, 2 vols. (Boston: Boston History Co., 1898), 2:264.

## ANN NEAVE, WIFE OF STEPHEN GATES, 1638 IMMIGRANT TO MASSACHUSETTS

*Edward J. Harrison*

In his 1898 book on Stephen Gates, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1638 with his wife Ann and three children, Charles Otis Gates gave Ann's surname as Hill.<sup>[1]</sup> In contrast, Charles E. Banks transcribed the parish registers of Hingham, Norfolk,<sup>[2]</sup> and read Ann's surname as Veare in the entry for her 1628 marriage to Stephen Gates. Clarence Almon Torrey consulted the Banks transcripts and repeated Veare as Ann's surname in his article on Stephen Gates.<sup>[3]</sup> Percival Boyd, in his index of English marriages<sup>[4]</sup> showed Stephen's wife as Ann Veare, probably based on the Banks transcripts.<sup>[5]</sup> Thus, all references to the surname Veare are definitely or probably traceable to the Banks transcripts. However, it appears almost certain that Ann's correct surname was *Neave*.

The Banks transcripts of the Hingham, Norfolk, registers have only one record for the surname Veare, namely, the 1628 Gates marriage,<sup>[6]</sup> but they contain twenty entries for the surname Neave. The *National Burial Index* for Hingham has no burial entries for the surname Veare at any time, but it includes sixteen burials for Neave (or Neeve) from 1600 to 1700.<sup>[7]</sup> When compared and

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<sup>1</sup> Charles Otis Gates, *Stephen Gates of Hingham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, and His Descendants: A Preliminary Work Subject to Addition and Correction* (New York: Willis McDonald & Co., 1898), 9. Gates cites as his source Wm. E. Chute, *A Genealogy and History of the Chute Family in America with Some Account of the Family in Great Britain and Ireland* (Salem, Mass.: privately printed, 1894). Chute showed Stephen Gates' wife as Ann Hill (at page xlvii under Allied Families), but did not cite a source.

<sup>2</sup> Parish register transcripts of Hingham, Norfolk, 1600–1645 [FHL 0,219,428 item 3], filmed as part of the Banks Collection at the Library of Congress.

<sup>3</sup> Clarence Almon Torrey, "English Origin of Stephen Gates," *The American Genealogist* 10 (1934):199–200. Torrey says the statement that gives Ann's surname as Hill is erroneous.

<sup>4</sup> Percival Boyd, "Boyd's Marriage Index for Norfolk," vol. 5, Grooms and Brides, 1626–1650, A–Z [FHL 0,472,079].

<sup>5</sup> Sue Gibbons, "Percival Boyd, MA, FSA, FSG," *Genealogists' Magazine, Journal of the Society of Genealogists* 28 (2005):187–95. Gibbons notes that Boyd compiled his index between 1923 and 1955 from transcripts. Boyd used all of the Phillimore indexes, but Phillimore did not include Hingham. Thus, Boyd probably used for Hingham the Banks transcripts, which were the only ones known to be available at the time.

<sup>6</sup> The transcripts also refer once to the surname Meare in a 1607 burial. In the register entry, the initial letter of Meare is nearly identical to the "M" in March written on the same page, so the surname is not Veare.

<sup>7</sup> Federation of Family History Societies, *National Burial Index for England and Wales*, 2nd ed., 4 CD-ROMs (Bury, England: Federation of Family History Societies, 2004), searchable at <http://www.familyhistoryonline.net>. The Mid-Norfolk Family History Society compiled the Hingham portion of the *National Burial Index* from the burial registers from 1600 to 1871 but changed the dates to New Style. Seven entries for Neave do not appear in the Banks transcripts

combined, the Banks transcripts, the *National Burial Index*, and the original Hingham registers<sup>[8]</sup> yield no occurrence of the surname Veare other than Banks' interpretation of the 1628 Gates marriage. One can only conclude that no family named Veare resided at Hingham. Perhaps Ann came from elsewhere to be married in Stephen's home church, but marriages more often took place in the bride's home parish. Moreover, a previous *Register* article showed that Hingham was probably not Stephen's home parish.<sup>[9]</sup> In comparison, the surname Neave occurs in the Hingham registers at least thirty-one times,<sup>[10]</sup> showing that one or more families named Neave lived there during the first half of the seventeenth century. Based on these numbers alone, Ann's surname must have been Neave rather than Veare.

Veare and Neave differ only in their first and fourth letters. The first letter of Ann's surname shares some characteristics with the "V" in a 1628 marriage entry for Vincent.<sup>[11]</sup> However, the first letter of her last name is also somewhat similar to the "N" in a November 1627 entry.<sup>[12]</sup> So, the initial letter of Ann's surname in her marriage record could be either a "V" or an "N." More conclusively, when compared to the "r" in the words married and buried and to the "v" in November in several 1628 register entries, the fourth letter of Ann's surname is clearly a "v."

The only recorded baptism of an Ann Neave in the Hingham registers is for Ann, daughter of Thomas Neave,<sup>[13]</sup> baptized 16 June 1611. If she were the future wife of Stephen Gates, she would have been almost 17 at the time of her marriage on 5 May 1628.<sup>[14]</sup> In that case, she would have been about 62 when she made a deposition in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on 12 June 1673, instead of "about seventy years," as the deposition states.<sup>[15]</sup> However, her age given in the

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though they are within the 1600 to 1645 period. The latest entry for Neave is in 1652, beyond the time covered by the Banks transcripts.

<sup>8</sup> Microfiche of the parish registers of Hingham, Norfolk, were purchased by this author from the Norfolk Record Office in order to perform a line-by-line search of the registers from their beginning in 1600 through 1652, the date of the last entry for Neave in the *National Burial Index* (see note 7). The registers are also available on FHL microfilm 1,526,135.

<sup>9</sup> Edward J. Harrison, "The English Origins of Stephen Gates, 1638 Immigrant to Massachusetts," *Register* 160 (2006):7–14 at 12.

<sup>10</sup> Three additional entries may refer to either Neave or Neale but are not counted here.

<sup>11</sup> This may partially explain why Banks read her surname as Veare.

<sup>12</sup> This "N" differs somewhat from the "N" in some November entries. The handwriting in entries for 1627 and 1628 is very similar, so it appears that the same individual recorded this entry and the 1628 Gates marriage.

<sup>13</sup> This man may have been the Thomas Neave buried at Hingham 5 November 1628.

<sup>14</sup> She would also have been about thirteen years younger than Stephen Gates, who was baptized 26 December 1597 (Harrison, "English Origins of Stephen Gates" [note 9], *Register* 160:10).

<sup>15</sup> Clarence Almon Torrey, "Stephen Gates of Hingham, Lancaster, and Cambridge, Mass., and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 120 (1966):161–70 at 162, 260–72; 121 (1967):45–54, 217–23, 250–60. Based on that deposition, Torrey surmised that she was born about 1603.

Ann married second, by contract dated 18 April 1663, Richard Woodward (*ibid.*, *Register* 120:163; Robert H. Rodgers, *Middlesex County in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Records of Probate and Administration, March 1660/61–December 1670* [Boston:



deposition is not determinative, especially when it may have been rounded up to the nearest decade. In the alternative, Ann may have been baptized prior to the commencement of the Hingham registers in 1600,<sup>[16]</sup> or baptized in another parish.<sup>[17]</sup>

Any potential connection of Ann (Neave) Gates to the other Neaves of Hingham is difficult to ascertain. No probate for anyone named Neave who was buried at Hingham between 1600 and 1652 was found in the indexes to probate for jurisdictions that included Hingham.<sup>[18]</sup>

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NEHGS, 2001], 119–20). The only mention of Ann(e) Gates or Ann(e) Woodward in Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records, 1636 to 1700, Volume I: Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2003), is at page 225 where there is a listing for Anne Woodward, age 70 [or about 70], who deposed in Middlesex County Court in 1671 [rather than 1673].

<sup>16</sup> If Ann were baptized prior to 1600, she would have been at least 28 at the time of her marriage to Stephen Gates, perhaps a little old for a first-time bride of that era. The Hingham registers give no hint of a previous marriage of Ann to a Neave.

<sup>17</sup> A radial search of nearby parishes for Neave and Veare has already been undertaken.

<sup>18</sup> Archdeaconry of Norfolk manuscript calendars to wills, vol. 1–3, 1460–1784 [FHL 0,094,849], the Diocese of Norwich, Consistory Court, calendars to wills, vol. 4–6, 1556–1649 [FHL 0,094,842], and the online index to wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (<http://www.documentsonline.pro.gov.uk>).

## THE TWO WIVES OF LIONEL CHUTE, SCHOOLMASTER OF IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS

*William Wyman Fiske*

The will of Lionel<sup>1</sup> Chute (*Lionel<sup>A</sup>*), schoolmaster of Ipswich, Massachusetts, written 4 May 1644 and proved 7 July 1645, leaves his estate to son James, including the “wearing apparel . . . which was his brother Nathaniel’s,” and names wife Rose executrix.<sup>[1]</sup> A pedigree, supposedly made in the seventeenth century, says the testator married “the dau. of Robert Baker.”<sup>[2]</sup> Evidence is presented here corroborating this aspect of the pedigree except that his wife was born *Barker*.

It has always been assumed that Rose was Lionel’s only wife and the mother of his children. However, theirs was in fact a later marriage. On 19 November 1612 “Lyonell Chute and Thomasin Barker were maryed” at Belstead, Suffolk.<sup>[3]</sup> Lionel Chute’s son James was baptized fourteen months later, on 2 February 1613/4, at Dedham, Essex.<sup>[4]</sup> Belstead lies approximately six miles northeast of Dedham. Given the proximity of the two parishes and the pairing of the Barker surname with Lionel Chute, it appears that this is the New England immigrant and that Thomasin Barker, his first wife, was the mother of his son James, from whom Lionel’s New England line continues. It is unknown whether Thomasin’s father was named Robert, as the Chute pedigree claims.<sup>[5]</sup>

Lionel<sup>1</sup> Chute died between 4 May 1644, the date of his will, and 25 February 1644/5, when inventory of his estate was taken. His widow Rose (\_\_\_\_) Chute is

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<sup>1</sup> *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 1:46–48. Witnessed (and proved) by Mark Simonds and Joseph Morse.

<sup>2</sup> The substance of this pedigree was communicated in 1859 by D. Dudley, “Pedigree of Chute or Chewte,” *Register* 13 (1859):123–24. The pedigree includes the marriages of many of Lionel’s grandchildren, suggesting that it, at least in part, postdates the immigrant, who died in 1644–45. Based on this document, the arms of Lionel Chute were accepted by the Committee on Heraldry of NEHGS (*Register* 82 [1928]:154). See Rev. J. A. Pearman, “The Chutes of Bethersden, Apple-dore, and Hinxhill,” *Archaeologia Cantiana* 18 (1889):55–71, at 56 and folding chart between 54 and 55, for a discussion of a very similar pedigree chart retained in England. The chart shows Lionel Chute’s putative ancestress, the wife of Charles Chute, as a daughter of “John Crispe of the Isle of Thanet,” rather than daughter of “John Crips of the Isle of Guernsey,” as the pedigree published in 1859 shows (citation and summary courtesy of John C. Brandon).

<sup>3</sup> Parish registers of Belstead, Suffolk [FHL 0,993,222 Items 1–2].

<sup>4</sup> Parish registers of Dedham, Essex [FHL 1,565,773 Items 16–26]. See also Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1901), 2:1203, for this baptism and for the baptism of his daughter Mary on 23 November 1619, also at Dedham.

<sup>5</sup> There are some obvious inaccuracies in the pedigree. For example, it states that Lionel<sup>A</sup> Chute (*Anthony<sup>B</sup>*) had five children, only four of whom are named: Lionel, George, Charles, Judith. The will of Lionel<sup>A</sup> Chute of Brampton, clerk, written 24 July 1592 and proved 1 August 1592, names three daughters, Grace, Sara, and Judith, and only one son, “Lionell Chewte his son [to whom he leaves] his graye nagge” (Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 4], 2:1201). The will leaves wife Susan his estate for “the care of the bringinge upp of his children.” It was witnessed by Arthure Chewte gentleman and Thomas Jollye.

believed to have married Matthew<sup>1</sup> Whipple of Ipswich as his second wife.<sup>[6]</sup> The marriage, for which no record has been found, took place sometime between 7 May 1645, when Matthew<sup>1</sup> Whipple made his will, and 13 November 1646, when he amended it to make provision for wife Rose. Although definitive proof of a marriage between Matthew<sup>1</sup> Whipple and the widow Rose (\_\_\_\_) Chute is lacking, the narrow time frame for Matthew's second marriage follows right after the death of Lionel<sup>1</sup> Chute. Furthermore, the name Rose does not appear in the Ipswich vital records prior to 13 November 1646.<sup>[7]</sup>

The name Rose is not unique, but is unusual enough to suggest, in this instance, a possible origin for Rose (\_\_\_\_) Chute. Matthew<sup>1</sup> Whipple's sister-in-law, Susan (Clarke) Whipple, is known to have at least one sibling living in Ipswich, namely, Elizabeth (Clarke) Stacy, wife of Simon Stacy. Susan and Elizabeth Clarke, daughters of Stephen Clarke of Theydon Garnon, Essex, had a sister Rose baptized there 11 March 1597/8. With two daughters of Stephen Clarke known to have immigrated to Ipswich, it is reasonable to consider the possibility that others followed, especially since no evidence of Stephen's family has been found following the marriages of Susan and Elizabeth to Ipswich settlers John<sup>1</sup> Whipple and Simon<sup>1</sup> Stacy in 1621 and 1620, respectively.<sup>[8]</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> William Wyman Fiske, "The Whipple Family of Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire," *The Genealogist* 20 (2006):191–217 at 210–11. Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), provides a number of references for this marriage, but none contains actual proof.

<sup>7</sup> *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19),

<sup>8</sup> William Wyman Fiske, "Clarke and Stacy Origins of Three Immigrants to Ipswich, Massachusetts: Simon and Elizabeth (Clarke) Stacy and Her Sister, Susanna (Clarke) Whipple," *Register* 160 (2006):17–29. In the alternative, Rose Clarke might have been the Rose Clark who married on 22 July 1624 at Great Burstead, Essex, Joseph Hills, baptized there 3 March 1602[3?], later of Malden, Massachusetts (William Sanford Hills and Thomas Hills, *The Hills Family in America* [New York: Grafton Press, 1906], 255–61). The parish registers of Great Burstead, Essex, have not been filmed by the Family History Library for the years in question; however, Boyd's Marriage Index confirms the year of Joseph Hills' marriage to Rose Clark as 1624. As tempting as it is to think that Rose (Clark) Hills might be the daughter of Stephen Clarke, no evidence of contact between the families in Malden and Ipswich has been found. And the fact that Stephen Clarke's daughter Rose was five years older than Joseph Hills would also suggest that Rose (Clark) Hills was a different woman.

## REVISITING THE FAMILY OF GERSHOM<sup>2</sup> FLAGG OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

*Jon Wardlow*

*(concluded from Register 163 [2009]:26)*

**5. HANNAH<sup>3</sup> FLAGG** (*Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 12 March 1675 [1674/5]. She died sometime after 23 November 1730,<sup>[86]</sup> probably at Killingly, Connecticut. She married at Woburn 9 January 1695/6, **HENRY GREEN**,<sup>[87]</sup> born at Malden, Massachusetts, 24 November 1672, son of Henry and Esther (Hasey) Green.<sup>[88]</sup> He died after 27 May 1752 (date of last deeds), probably at Killingly.

Henry and Hannah originally resided in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where all their recorded children were born. Then “henery Green of Charstown” purchased 400 acres in Killingly on 5[?] January 1718/9,<sup>[89]</sup> and sold his holdings in Charlestown on 30 January 1718/9.<sup>[90]</sup> It seems the family settled in the part of Killingly that became Thompson parish and is now Thompson, Connecticut.

Henry Green left no estate. He disposed of most of his property on 27 November 1733, selling portions to Eleazar Green, Henry Green Jun<sup>r</sup>, Seth Green, Amos Green, Timothy Green, Phinehas Green, Ebenezer Green, and James Leavens.<sup>[91]</sup> On 27 May 1752, Henry divided his remaining property (including his grist mill) among Henery Green Jun<sup>r</sup>, Seath Green, Timothy Green, Phinehas Green, Amos Green, and Ebenezer Green.<sup>[92]</sup>

Known children of Henry and Hannah (Flagg) Green, all born at Charlestown,<sup>[93]</sup> all baptisms at Killingly, Connecticut:<sup>[94]</sup>

- i. HENRY GREEN, b. 21 Sept. 1696; bp. 8 March 1724 [1723/4]; m. Haverhill, Mass., 26 Oct. 1721 JUDITH GILE.<sup>[95]</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Henry Green’s 23 November 1730 deed was also signed (by mark) by “Hannah his wife” (Killingly Deeds, 3:88).

<sup>87</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 116, which says 9 January 1695. The family record of Esther (Hasey) Green [note 51] says 9 January 1696. The family of Henry Green was noted briefly in Samuel S. Greene, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Green[e] of Malden, Mass.* (Boston: Henry W. Dutton & Son, 1858), 15, 30–31.

<sup>88</sup> Corey, *Malden* [note 51], 32 (from county court returns); family record of Esther (Hasey) Green [note 51].

<sup>89</sup> Killingly Deeds, 1:136.

<sup>90</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 20:371.

<sup>91</sup> Killingly Deeds, 4:11, 108–13; 5:10; 6:108.

<sup>92</sup> Killingly Deeds, 5:241–42.

<sup>93</sup> Joslyn, *Vital Records of Charlestown* [note 34], 1:170, 176, 181, 194, 199, 210, 216, 224, 237, 244.

<sup>94</sup> Ellen D. Larned, *Church Records of Killingly, Connecticut* (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1984), 17, 22.

- ii. EBENEZER GREEN [twin], b. 21 Sept. 1696; bp. 3 March 1723 [1722/3]; m. Haverhill 29 Nov. 1722 SARAH GILE.<sup>[96]</sup>
- iii. HANNAH GREEN, b. 6 May 1698.
- iv. SETH GREEN, b. 6 March 1699/1700; bp. 10 March 1728 [1727/8]; m. by 1731 DOROTHY \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[97]</sup>
- v. ELEAZAR GREEN, b. 18 March 1701/2; bp. 1 March 1728 [1727/8]; m. by 1736 SARAH MOFFITT.<sup>[98]</sup>
- vi. NATHAN GREEN, b. 1 March 1703/4;<sup>[99]</sup> bp. 10 March 1728 [1727/8]; d. 1 June 1728,<sup>[100]</sup> probably at Killingly.
- vii. TIMOTHY GREEN, b. 7 May 1706; m. (1) Killingly 27 Oct. 1742 PHEBE ATWELL,<sup>[101]</sup> who d. Killingly 14 June 1751;<sup>[102]</sup> m. (2) Killingly 25 Dec. 1751 ANNA GROVER.<sup>[103]</sup>
- viii. ESTHER GREEN, b. 17 May 1708; bp. 10 March 1727/8; m. Killingly 15 Aug. 1731 ISAAC LEE.<sup>[104]</sup>
- ix. PHINEHAS GREEN, b. 10 Sept. 1710; m. (1) Killingly 29 June 1736 ELIZABETH CUTTING;<sup>[105]</sup> m. (2) by 1789 MARTHA (RICE) REYNOLDS.<sup>[106]</sup>
- x. AMOS GREEN, b. 30 Dec. 1712; m. Killingly 21 April 1742 LYDIA JOHNSON.<sup>[107]</sup>
- xi. ABIGAIL GREEN, b. 23 July 1715; m. (int. Dudley, Mass., 5 Aug. 1738) JOSEPH JEWELL.<sup>[108]</sup>

<sup>95</sup> *Vital Records of Haverhill, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1910–11), 2:134, 140 (“Henry Green of Killingly”).

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, 2:134, 140 (“Ebenezer Green of Killingly”).

<sup>97</sup> The first child of Seth Green “by Doratha his wife” was born 15 August 1731 (Killingly, Connecticut, *Vital Records*, 1:38 [FHL 1,451,023]).

<sup>98</sup> Eleazar Green’s 31 March 1736 deed was also signed by wife Sarah Green (Killingly Deeds, 4:60). Sarah’s maiden name is determined from a 29 May 1748 deed, which lists “Eleazer Green [and] Sarah Green his wife” among the “Children and Heirs of m<sup>r</sup> William Moffitt Late of . . . Kellingly.” (Killingly Deeds, 10:152).

<sup>99</sup> Joslyn noted that the town record’s date might have an illegible second digit behind the “1” (Joslyn, *Vital Records of Charlestown* [note 34], 1:199). But the 1 March date is confirmed by Nathan’s grandmother’s family record [note 51], which says Nathan was “24 years & 3 months old” when he died 1 June 1728.

<sup>100</sup> Family record of Esther (Hasey) Green [note 51].

<sup>101</sup> Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 2:52 (from records of the Congregational Church at Thompson, then part of Killingly). Killingly *Vital Records* [note 97], 1:67, says 27 October 1743, but the context shows that this was a late registration.

<sup>102</sup> Killingly *Vital Records* [note 97], 1:70.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, 1:67.

<sup>104</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 101], 2:50, from records of the Congregational Church at Thompson.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, 5:35, from records of the old Congregational Church at North Killingly (now Putnam).

<sup>106</sup> Mrs. Edwin J. Prior, “Phineas Green’s Will,” *The Connecticut Nutmegger* 16 (1984):694, referring to Killingly land records.

<sup>107</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 101], 2:52, from records of the Congregational Church at Thompson.

<sup>108</sup> *Vital Records of Dudley, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1908), 176, 188 (“Abigail Green of Killingly”).

**6. EBENEZER<sup>3</sup> FLAGG** (*Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 21 December 1678. He died at Woburn 10 July 1746<sup>[109]</sup> and was buried in Woburn's First Burial Ground.<sup>[110]</sup> He married at Woburn 25 December 1700, **ELIZABETH CARTER**,<sup>[111]</sup> born at Woburn 18 September 1680, daughter of John and Ruth (Burnham) Carter.<sup>[112]</sup> Elizabeth died sometime after 1 February 1747/8, when she was mentioned in her son Thomas' will.

Ebenezer's will was written 22 April 1745 and proved 8 September 1746:<sup>[113]</sup>

I Ebenezer Flegg of Woburn . . . Cordwainer . . . To Elizabeth My Now Married and well Beloved Wife . . . To my Eldest son Ebenezer Flegg . . . To my son Thomas Flegg . . . To my Daughter Elizabeth Whittmore . . . To my Daughter Ruth Flegg . . . To my Daughter Hannah Reed . . . To my Daughter Abigaile EasterBrook . . . To my five Grand Children, Children of my Daughter Mary Baldwin Deceased . . . To my Grandson son [*sic*] Josiah, son of my son Josiah Flegg Deceased . . . To my well Beloved son Gershom Flegg Whome I Likewise Constitute make and ordain sole executor.

A petition to prove this will was signed on 29 August 1746 by Widow Elizabeth Flagg. The prior month, on 14 July 1746, the petition had been signed by Ebenezer Flagg, Joseph Whitmore, Elizabeth Whitmore (by mark), Tho<sup>s</sup> Flagg, Sam<sup>l</sup> Estabrook, Abigail Estabrook (by mark), Isaac Baldwin, Nathaniel Reed, and Hannah Reed, "Heirs to ye Estate of our Hon<sup>ble</sup> Father Ebenezer<sup>r</sup> Flegge of Woburn."<sup>[114]</sup>

The 1 February 1747[/8] will of Ebenezer and Elizabeth's son "Thomas Flagg of Boston . . . Shopkeeper" sheds additional light on this family. It names among others "Nathaniel Richardson . . . son of my late wife Martha Flagg deceased"; "my Brother the Reverend Ebenezer Flagg of Chester [New Hampshire]"; brother Gershom Flagg of Wilmington; nephew Josiah Flagg ("son of my Brother Josiah Flagg Deceased"); sister Elizabeth Whitmore; "the Children of my Sister Mary Baldwin deceas'd"; "my Sister Ruth Flagg Spinster"; sisters Hannah Reed and Abigail Esterbrooks; and "my Hon<sup>d</sup> Mother Eliz<sup>a</sup> Flagg of Woburn."<sup>[115]</sup>

Children of Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Carter) Flagg, all born at Woburn:<sup>[116]</sup>

- i. ELIZABETH<sup>4</sup> FLAGG, b. 25 July 1701; m. by 1730 JOSEPH WHITMORE.<sup>[117]</sup>

<sup>109</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:69.

<sup>110</sup> Cutter and Johnson, *Transcript of Epitaphs* [note 50], 28, #126.

<sup>111</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:48, 97.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, 1:43 (birth), 3:42, 48 (parents' marriage). The will of "John Cartar of Woburne . . . yeoman" mentions "my Daughtar Elizabeth" and "her Husband Ebenazar Flagg" (Middlesex County Probate, file 4005 [John Carter, 1727] [FHL 0,386,050]).

<sup>113</sup> Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> Flagg's probate file [note 7].

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>115</sup> Suffolk County Probate Files, docket 8942, at Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives, Boston. (Thomas' will is not recorded elsewhere.)

<sup>116</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92–93.

<sup>117</sup> The first recorded child of Joseph and Elizabeth Whitmore was born 3 March 1730 [1729/30] (*ibid.*, 1:274).

- ii. MARY FLAGG, b. 5 Dec. 1702; m. Woburn 24 March 1726 [1725/6] ISAAC BALDWIN of Woburn.<sup>[118]</sup>
- iii. (REV.) EBENEZER FLAGG, b. 18 Oct. 1704; m. (1) 15 Nov. 1739, probably at Boston, LUCRETIA KEYES,<sup>[119]</sup> who d. 30 March 1764;<sup>[120]</sup> m. (2) (int. Stow, Mass., 12 April 1766) MARY GARDNER.<sup>[121]</sup>
- iv. JOHN FLAGG, b. 7 Sept. 1706; d. Woburn 23 June 1724.<sup>[122]</sup>
- v. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. 29 July 1708; m. Woburn 11 June 1730 LYDIA WATERS of Woburn.<sup>[123]</sup>
- vi. THOMAS FLAGG, b. 19 Nov. 1710; m. Boston 15 July 1734 MARTHA (LOCK) RICHARDSON.<sup>[124]</sup>
- vii. JOSIAH FLAGG, b. 12 Nov. 1712; m. Boston 29 Sept. 1737 MARY WILLIS.<sup>[125]</sup>
- viii. RUTH FLAGG, b. 14 Oct. 1714; living unmarried 1 Feb. 1747/8.
- ix. HANNAH FLAGG, b. 1 Oct. 1716; m. Woburn 3 Oct. 1733 NATHANIEL REED of Woburn.<sup>[126]</sup>
- x. ABIGAIL FLAGG, b. 20 July 1718; d. by 1722.
- xi. ABIGAIL FLAGG, b. 7 June 1722; m. Woburn 18 Dec. 1738 SAMUEL ESTABROOK.<sup>[127]</sup>

**7. ABIGAIL<sup>3</sup> FLAGG** (*Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 8 January 1680[1?]. She died 2 February 1768, probably at New Haven, Connecticut, and was buried on New Haven's City Green.<sup>[128]</sup>

Abigail married first at Woburn 12 December 1700, **DAVID CUTLER**,<sup>[129]</sup> born at Reading, Massachusetts, 22 February 1670, son of Thomas and Mary (Giles)

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<sup>118</sup> Ibid., 3:16, 97.

<sup>119</sup> Chester, New Hampshire, Vital Records, 1:109 [FHL 2,057,030, item 1], "married by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hoopper of Boston Novem<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1739"; *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 232 (marriage intentions at Boston dated 25 October 1739).

<sup>120</sup> Charles Bell, *Facts Relating to the Early History of Chester, N.H.* (Concord, N.H.: G. Parker Lyon, 1863), 34.

<sup>121</sup> *Vital Records of Stow, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1911), 143, 146 ("Rev. Ebenezer Flagg of Chester").

<sup>122</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:68.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid., 3:97, 295.

<sup>124</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 183. Martha had first married Nathaniel Richardson (ibid., 164), who died in 1730 (Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 2:764).

<sup>125</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 201.

<sup>126</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 220.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid., 3:89, 97.

<sup>128</sup> Gravestone of "M<sup>rs</sup> ABIGAIL CANER Relict of Mr HENRY CANER who died Feb<sup>ry</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> A.D. 1768 in y<sup>e</sup> 89<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age," now in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, transcribed in Franklin B. Dexter, "Inscriptions on Tombstones in New Haven, Erected Prior to 1800," *Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society*, 9 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: the Society, 1865–1918), 3 (1882):471–614 at 471, 504.

<sup>129</sup> Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:68, 97. The family of David Cutler was treated in Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven*, 8 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: the author, 1922–32; repr. as 3 vols. with index, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 2:481–82.

Cutler.<sup>[130]</sup> He died at Boston, Massachusetts, 2 June 1710.<sup>[131]</sup> “Abigail Cutler Widow” was named administratrix of the estate of “yo<sup>r</sup> husband David Cutler late of Boston . . . Mariner deced” on 28 October 1710.<sup>[132]</sup>

Abigail married second at Boston 14 December 1714, as his second (or third) wife, **HENRY CANER**,<sup>[133]</sup> born probably in England, about 1679, as he died 22 September 1731 age 52, presumably in New Haven. He likewise was buried on the New Haven City Green.<sup>[134]</sup> Henry’s widow Abigail was granted administration of his estate on 1 November 1731.<sup>[135]</sup>

Henry Caner’s deeds call him a housewright.<sup>[136]</sup> Dexter says that Henry was a master carpenter, and that he left Boston for New Haven in 1717, “to superintend the erection of the first College Hall” at Yale College.<sup>[137]</sup>

The will of “Abigail Caaner of New Haven” was written 27[?] September 1763 and proved 7 March 1768. It names, among others, sons David Cutler and Jonathan Cutler, “my two Daughters, Abigail Wife of Mr. William Greenough and Mary Lucas,” grandchildren Mary Cutler, Richard Cutler, and William Cutler (all children “of my Son Jonath. Cutler”), and “my Grand Daughter Abigail Jane Rumsey, Daughter of my Son Richard Caaner dec<sup>d</sup>.”<sup>[138]</sup>

Sewall’s claim that Abigail married a Stephen Wright in 1704<sup>[139]</sup> is incorrect. Abigail bore children by David Cutler until 1709, and her name appears as *Cutler* in her 1714 marriage record.

Children of David and Abigail (Flagg) Cutler, all born at Boston:<sup>[140]</sup>

- i. DAVID CUTLER, b. 28 Sept. 1703; m. (1) Boston 22 June 1732 LYDIA BELKNAP;<sup>[141]</sup> m. (2) after 1752 MARY BELKNAP.<sup>[142]</sup>
- ii. JONATHAN CUTLER, b. 7 April 1705; d. Boston 13 July 1705.<sup>[143]</sup>

<sup>130</sup> *Vital Records of Reading* [note 28], 58.

<sup>131</sup> Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:239.

<sup>132</sup> Suffolk County Probate, 17:115–16 [FHL 0,584,133].

<sup>133</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 50. The family of Henry Caner was treated in Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven* [note 129], 2:380.

<sup>134</sup> Gravestone of “M<sup>r</sup> Henry Canner Who dyed Sep<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 22 1731 Aged 52 Years,” now in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, from Dexter, “Tombstones in New Haven” [note 128], 3:471, 504. Both Dexter (in his footnote 230) and Jacobus ([note 129], 2:380) claim that Henry Caner was born at Long Ashton, Somerset, England. But the well-preserved parish registers of Long Ashton [FHL 1,526,832, item 30] have no record of a Henry Caner being baptized there.

<sup>135</sup> New Haven District Probate, 6:42 [FHL 0,005,296].

<sup>136</sup> Suffolk County Deeds, 35:222, and New Haven Deeds, 7:80, among others.

<sup>137</sup> Franklin Bowditch Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College with Annals of the College History*, 6 vols. (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1885–1912), 1:296.

<sup>138</sup> New Haven District Probate, 10:487–88 [FHL 0,005,298].

<sup>139</sup> Sewall, *History of Woburn* [note 2], 612; repeated in William R. Cutter, “Wright Family of Woburn, Mass.,” *Register* 37 (1883):76–83 at 77.

<sup>140</sup> *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 20, 33, 45, 60.

<sup>141</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 176.

<sup>142</sup> Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven* [note 129], 2:481. David Cutler’s last recorded child by his first wife Lydia was born 5 October 1752 (*Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 279).



- iii. ABIGAIL CUTLER, b. 21 Feb. 1706[7]; m. (1) New Haven 1 Jan. 1727/8 SAMUEL MIX,<sup>[144]</sup> who d. New Haven 15 Oct. 1755,<sup>[145]</sup> m. (2) between 1758 and 1763, as his second wife, WILLIAM GREENOUGH.<sup>[146]</sup>
- iv. JONATHAN CUTLER, b. 21 March 1708/9; m. between 1729 and 1733 MARY MACKENZIE.<sup>[147]</sup>

Children of Henry and Abigail (Flagg) (Cutler) Caner:

- v. MARY CANER, b. probably at Boston 1715 or 1716,<sup>[148]</sup> m. New Haven 10 March 1734/5 AUGUSTUS LUCAS.<sup>[149]</sup>
- vi. (REV.) RICHARD CANER, b. Boston 4 June 1717,<sup>[150]</sup> m. between 1743 and 1745 JANE PECK.<sup>[151]</sup>
- vii. ELIZABETH CANER, b. New Haven 13 Jan. 1720/1,<sup>[152]</sup> d. New Haven 13 Oct. 1725.<sup>[153]</sup>

<sup>143</sup> Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:239.

<sup>144</sup> *Vital Records of New Haven 1649–1850*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, 1917), 1:211.

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, 1:439.

<sup>146</sup> William Greenough's first wife died 4 November 1758 (Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven* [note 129], 3:688). William had married Abigail (Cutler) Mix by September 1763, when Abigail (Flagg) (Cutler) Caner named him in her will.

<sup>147</sup> Mary MacKenzie was single on 14 March 1728/9, when her mother Sarah MacKenzie gave land to her as "Mary Mackenzy," one of "my dutifull & Loveing daughters" (Fairfield, Connecticut, Deeds, 4:298). When the heirs of Mary's father (Dugal MacKenzie) divided his land on 19 January 1732/3, his heirs included "Jonathan Cutler and Mary Cutler his wife" (Fairfield Deeds, 8:144; documented in Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 3 vols. [New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930–32; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976], 1:398; 2:273).

<sup>148</sup> Mary Lucas' gravestone says she was age 85 when she died 8 March 1798 (Dexter, "Tombstones in New Haven" [note 128], 3:548). If Mary was Abigail's daughter (as stated in Abigail's will), then this age must be a slight exaggeration.

<sup>149</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 101], 7:9, at New Haven, but in the records of Christ Church at Stratford.

<sup>150</sup> *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 120.

<sup>151</sup> Richard Caner's half-brother, Rev. Henry Caner, mentioned that Richard was "still unmarried" in a 10 June 1743 letter (Kenneth Walter Cameron, *Letter-Book of the Rev. Henry Caner* [Hartford, Conn.: Transcendental Books, 1972], 97, #84). "Richard & Jane Caner" had married by 15 September 1745, when their daughter Mary was baptized at Norwalk, Connecticut (Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "Some Fairfield County, Connecticut, Anglican Church Records," *Register* 153 [1999]:110–20 at 115). The records of St. Mary Anne's Anglican Church, Cecil County, Maryland, state that "Jane, daughter of Benjamin Peck, of New York," first married the late Rev. Richard Caner, then married that parish's rector, Rev. John Hamilton, on 7 September 1757 (Rev. Ethan Allen, "Notes on Maryland Parishes," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 9 [1914]:315–26 at 318). Richard and Jane (Peck) Caner had a daughter Abigail Jane (Caner) Rumsey, mentioned in her grandmother's will (see note 138). For the Peck family, note Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001), refcode 48903.

<sup>152</sup> *Vital Records of New Haven* [note 144], 1:145.

<sup>153</sup> *Ibid.*, 1:186.

**8. THOMAS<sup>3</sup> FLAGG** (*Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 19 April 1685. He died between 17 June 1736 (deed acknowledged)<sup>[154]</sup> and 13 November 1739 (will proved), probably at Boston, Massachusetts.<sup>[155]</sup> He married first at Boston 17 June 1706, **ESTHER MIDDLETON**,<sup>[156]</sup> who died at Boston 29 December 1712.<sup>[157]</sup> Thomas married second at Boston 11 June 1713, **HANNAH BELKNAP**,<sup>[158]</sup> born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, 11 August 1693, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ayer) Belknap.<sup>[159]</sup> She died at Boston 23 April 1787.<sup>[160]</sup>

Thomas moved from Woburn to Boston no later than 25 January 1706/7. His deed of that date calls him “Thomas fflagge late of Woburn . . . now Resident in the Town of Boston . . . Taylor.”<sup>[161]</sup>

The will of “Thomas Flegg of Boston . . . Tayler,” dated 28 January 1733 and proved 13 November 1739, names “my beloved Wife Hannah Flegg” and “my four Children namely Hañah, Sarah, Rachel & David Flegg.”<sup>[162]</sup> On 1 July 1748, a committee was appointed to set off a third of Thomas’ real estate to his widow Hannah.<sup>[163]</sup>

The 29 March 1749 deed of “David Flagg Brazier, Daniel Jent Tuckerman Tailor and Hannah his wife Sarah Flagg and Rachel Flagg Spinsters all of Boston” calls Thomas Flagg “father of the Grantors.” In this same deed, “Hannah the relict widow of the aforementioned Thomas Flagg deced” relinquished her right of dower.<sup>[164]</sup>

Since Thomas’ will refers to “my four Children,” it seems clear that his other ten known children had died by 28 January 1733. Only one of these deaths (that of Esther) was recorded. The burial dates of seven of Thomas’ other children were recorded in Boston, between 1709 and 1720, but the children’s first names and genders were omitted from these records.<sup>[165]</sup>

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<sup>154</sup> Worcester County Deeds, 10:401.

<sup>155</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flagg was probably the Thomas Flagg of Boston who was elected constable (but was excused from serving) 19 March 1738/9 (Robert Francis Seybolt, *The Town Officials of Colonial Boston, 1634–1775* [Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1939], 213). If so, that would narrow the range of dates for Thomas’ death to between 19 March and 13 November 1739. However, the 1739 constable might have been Thomas<sup>3</sup>’s nephew, Thomas<sup>4</sup> Flagg (*Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>*), who was also living in Boston.

<sup>156</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 10.

<sup>157</sup> Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:334–36 (there are multiple entries for her death).

<sup>158</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 44.

<sup>159</sup> *Vital Records of Haverhill* [note 95], 1:33. See also E. Clinton Belknap, *A Belknap Genealogy* (Lincoln, Neb.: the author, 1974), 72, citing the research of Henry Wyckoff Belknap.

<sup>160</sup> *Boston Gazette*, 30 April 1787, 3 [Early American Newspapers, online database, *NewEnglandAncestors.org*]. This death notice claimed that Hannah died at age 102, an exaggeration of nine years.

<sup>161</sup> Middlesex County Deeds, 14:176.

<sup>162</sup> Suffolk County Probate, 34:499–501, docket 7369 [FHL 0,493,866].

<sup>163</sup> Suffolk County Probate, 41:312–14, docket 7369 [FHL 0,493,869].

<sup>164</sup> Suffolk County Deeds, 76:206–08.

<sup>165</sup> Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:334–35.

Children of Thomas<sup>3</sup> and Esther (Middleton) Flagg, all baptized at the Second Church in Boston.<sup>[166]</sup>

- i. MARY<sup>4</sup> FLAGG, b. Boston 20 Feb. 1706[/7];<sup>[167]</sup> bp. 2 March 1707 [1706/?]; d. by 1720 (when another Mary was baptized); bur. Boston either 12 Dec. 1709, 2 Dec. 1713, or 6 Sept. 1714.
- ii. WILLIAM FLAGG, bp. 28 Nov. 1708; d. by 28 Jan. 1733; bur. Boston either 12 Dec. 1709, 2 Dec. 1713, or 6 Sept. 1714.
- iii. ESTHER FLAGG, b. Boston 12 March 1710/1;<sup>[168]</sup> bp. 18 March 1711 [1710/?]; d. Boston 22 May 1730 age 19.<sup>[169]</sup>
- iv. HANNAH FLAGG, b. Boston 6 Dec. 1712;<sup>[170]</sup> bp. 7 Dec. 1712; d. by 1721 (when another Hannah was baptized); bur. Boston either 2 Dec. 1713 or 6 Sept. 1714.

Known children of Thomas<sup>3</sup> and Hannah (Belknap) Flagg, all baptized at Boston, the first four at the Second Church,<sup>[171]</sup> the rest at the New North Church:<sup>[172]</sup>

- v. THOMAS FLAGG, b. Boston 20 June 1715;<sup>[173]</sup> bp. 3 July 1715; d. by 28 Jan. 1733; probably the child bur. Boston 6 Oct. 1716.
- vi. JOSEPH FLAGG, bp. 4 Aug. 1717; d. by 28 Jan. 1733; probably the child bur. Boston 26 Aug. 1717.
- vii. JOHN FLAGG, bp. 7 Sept. 1718; d. by 28 Jan. 1733; probably the child bur. Boston 21 Sept. 1718.
- viii. MARY FLAGG, bp. 8 May 1720; d. by 1724 (when another Mary was baptized); probably the child bur. Boston 25 Aug. 1720.
- ix. HANNAH FLAGG, bp. 14 May 1721; m. (int. Boston 12 May 1741) DANIEL JENT TUCKERMAN.<sup>[174]</sup>
- x. SARAH FLAGG, bp. 21 April 1723; living unmarried at Boston 29 March 1749 (deed).
- xi. MARY FLAGG, bp. 12 April 1724; d. by 28 Jan. 1733.
- xii. RACHEL FLAGG, bp. 28 Nov. 1725; m. Boston 18 July 1749 JACOB GRIGGS.<sup>[175]</sup>
- xiii. DAVID FLAGG, bp. 12 March 1726/7; m. by 1750 MARGARET BLIN.<sup>[176]</sup>
- xiv. JONATHAN FLAGG, bp. 23 Nov. 1729; d. by 28 Jan. 1733.

(concluded)

<sup>166</sup> Second Church records, from Dunkle and Lainhart, *Churches of Boston* [note 65].

<sup>167</sup> *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 41.

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, 79.

<sup>169</sup> Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:335.

<sup>170</sup> *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 82.

<sup>171</sup> Second Church records [note 166].

<sup>172</sup> Thomas Bellows Wyman, Robert J. Dunkle, and Ann S. Lainhart, *The New North Church, Boston, 1714–1799* [Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 1995], 44. This church's records also appear in Dunkle and Lainhart, *Churches of Boston* [note 65].

<sup>173</sup> *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 105.

<sup>174</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 269.

<sup>175</sup> *Ibid.*, 347.

<sup>176</sup> The first known child of David and Margaret Flagg was born 1 July 1750 (*Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 273). That she was Margaret Blin is shown in Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of Boston* [note 151], refcodes 6159, 12103, and 19497, based on Suffolk County Deeds, 89:221.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF  
NATHANIEL<sup>3</sup> MEAD OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT,  
THROUGH HIS SON JOSIAH<sup>4</sup> MEAD

*Gail Blankenau*

*(continued from Register 163 [2009]:38)*

**4. NATHANIEL<sup>5</sup> MEAD** (*Josiah<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), known as Nathaniel Mead 3rd and later as Nathaniel Mead, Jr., was born say 1731, probably at Greenwich.<sup>[43]</sup> He died before 19 September 1818, probably at Greenwich.<sup>[44]</sup> He married by 1756 (based on birth of first child), **ELIZABETH SMITH**, born at Greenwich 24 September 1739,<sup>[45]</sup> died after 7 January 1824 when she signed a deed.<sup>[46]</sup> She was the daughter of John Thorn alias Smith of Greenwich and his first wife, Hannah Mead, daughter of Jonathan Mead, cooper.<sup>[47]</sup> On 15 March 1785, Nathaniel Mead, by then known as Nathaniel Mead, Jr., was appointed administrator of his father-in-law's estate. The probate court ordered distribution to widow Abigail, and to the children, Elizabeth Mead, wife of the administrator; Hannah, wife of John Rouse; and Mary or Molly, wife of Amos Knapp.<sup>[48]</sup>

This Nathaniel Mead was known as Nathaniel Mead 3rd in the Greenwich records until the death of the older Nathaniel Mead, probably in late 1780,<sup>[49]</sup> when Nathaniel 3rd was moved up to Nathaniel, Junior. In seventeenth and eighteenth century America, "Junior" did not mean a son of the same name as it does today; it simply meant younger than another man of the same name in the same town.

While a Nathaniel Mead and a Nathaniel Mead, Jr., served from Greenwich in the French and Indian War,<sup>[50]</sup> given that this Nathaniel Mead was called Nathaniel Mead 3rd, he may not have served.

James Ferris "of Pound Ridge, Westchester County" (probably Josiah Mead's half-brother and so Nathaniel's uncle), sold to Nathaniel Mead 3rd on 13 March

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<sup>43</sup> See note 34 for discussion.

<sup>44</sup> Stamford District Probate, 11:536, 538, 555.

<sup>45</sup> Greenwich Common Place Book [note 33], 100.

<sup>46</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 20:774.

<sup>47</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 7:219 (as John Smith; see next note for alias). This Jonathan Mead is not in Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2].

<sup>48</sup> Stamford District Probate, 7:660, estate of John Thorn alias John Smith; inventory and distribution at 763. The decedent had married second at Greenwich 28 March 1745, Abigail Hubbard (Greenwich Common Place Book [note 33], 100; Greenwich Deeds, 7:219).

<sup>49</sup> See note 34.

<sup>50</sup> Both Nathaniel Mead and Nathaniel, Jr., served in Capt. White's company for 17 days in 1757, and a man perhaps named Nathaniel Mead in Capt. Thomas Hobby's 8th Co., Col. Elihu Chauncy's 4th Regiment in 1755 (*Connecticut Men in the French & Indian War* [note 36], 1:217 (the former), 48, 61 (the latter, his name with question marks)).

1765 eleven acres for four pounds, ten shillings, the land bounded by Thomas Hobby, Isaac Holmes, and Josiah Mead.<sup>[51]</sup>

Nathaniel Mead 3rd may have served in the American Revolution, being listed as a private in the Mead genealogy,<sup>[52]</sup> but no designation of a Nathaniel Mead 3rd appears in published rolls.<sup>[53]</sup> Pension papers of Nathaniel's son Smith Mead, include a copy made by the town recorder of the list of Abraham Mead's company. This list only names Nathaniel Mead 3rd as the owner of Smith's gun.

Like his father, Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> Mead made numerous land transactions recorded in Greenwich records. For example, on 3 November 1785, Nathaniel Mead, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth made quitclaim deeds to George Lockwood for land that must have belonged to John Thorn alias Smith, as there are similar deeds to Lockwood from Abigail Smith, widow of John Smith; from Hannah and John Rouse; and from Mary and Amos Knapp.<sup>[54]</sup> On 20 October 1783, Nathaniel Mead Jr. quitclaimed to his nephew, John Mead, son of Abigail Mead.<sup>[55]</sup> On 13 October 1792, he conveyed land to his sister Charity Mead.<sup>[56]</sup> In addition, he and his son Thomas Mead quitclaimed on 1 April 1809 to John R. Cozine.<sup>[57]</sup>

"Nathaniel Mead Jun<sup>r</sup>." was listed in the 1790 census at Greenwich, as head of a household with two males under 16, two males 16 and over, and three females. Nathaniel's oldest son Smith Mead was listed below him.<sup>[58]</sup>

In 1800 at Greenwich, "Nathaniel Mead, Ju<sup>r</sup>," was head of a household with one male 10–16, one male 45 and over, one female 16–26, and one female 45 and over. Listed below Nathaniel Jr. was Nathaniel Mead 5th.<sup>[59]</sup>

Nathaniel Mead Jr., of Greenwich left a will dated 16 December 1805, proved 29 September 1818,<sup>[60]</sup> naming wife Elizabeth and children Smith, Josiah, Hannah, Abigail Denton, Nathaniel, John, Betsey Palmer, and Thomas. The births of the last three children are not in town birth records so they were probably the youngest.

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<sup>51</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 9:259.

<sup>52</sup> Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 75.

<sup>53</sup> A Lt. Nathaniel Mead, perhaps serving under Capt. Odle Close, is on a 1779 list (*Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775–1793*, vol. 8 of Connecticut Historical Society Collections [Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1901], 209).

<sup>54</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 12:369–71, 376–77.

<sup>55</sup> Greenwich, Deeds, 13:659.

<sup>56</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 13:184–85.

<sup>57</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 16:480–81.

<sup>58</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Norwalk and Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 326. On p. 328 is Nathaniel Mead, three males 16 and over, three females, one slave, and one other free person.

<sup>59</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 14.

<sup>60</sup> Stamford District Probate, 11:536 (will), 538 (order to advertise for claims), 555 (inventory taken 19 October 1818). Nathaniel must have transferred at least some property, either personal or in cash, to most of his children before his death, as he left all the children, except son Thomas and daughter Betsey Palmer, various small amounts of money, because of sums he had "heretofore advanced" to them.

Children of Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth (Smith) Mead:<sup>[61]</sup>

6. i. SMITH<sup>6</sup> MEAD, b. 15 Dec. 1756; m. MARTHA\_\_\_\_\_ (possibly Mead).
- ii. JOSIAH MEAD, b. 9 Oct. 1761; d. 28 March 1839 age 74 [*sic*], bur. Mt. Zion Cemetery, Jay Twp. Elk Co., Pa.<sup>[62]</sup> He m. (1) Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, 18 Aug. 1783 MERCY BURLEY;<sup>[63]</sup> (2) Saratoga Co., N.Y., 1814 ABIAH (STRICKLAND?) GARNSEY.<sup>[64]</sup> Perhaps he married a third time (see below). *The Mead Family* provides a list of privates in the Continental and New York Forces, which includes the name Josiah Mead,<sup>[65]</sup> possibly this man. Josiah Mead was in Saratoga, Albany Co., N.Y., in 1790.<sup>[66]</sup> In 1797 Josiah Mead of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., conveyed land to John St. John.<sup>[67]</sup> Josiah Mead was in Greenfield in 1800 and 1810.<sup>[68]</sup> He advertised land for sale in Greenfield on 27 Sept. 1814, as follows: "Abiah Mead the Administratrix and late the Widow of Eldad Garnsey, deceased, and Josiah Mead, the present Husband of Said Abiah."<sup>[69]</sup> Josiah Mead and Eldad Garnsey both served in the same military company for New York in 1803, Josiah as a captain and Eldad Garnsey as an ensign.<sup>[70]</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Births for the first five are recorded in the Greenwich Common Place Book [note 33], 123; the last three are named in their father's will.

<sup>62</sup> Sarah A. Caskey and Iris S. Caskey, *Cemeteries and Burial Plots of Elk County, Pennsylvania* (Brockway, Pa.: D'Amato Printing Specialties, 1991), unpaginated, alphabetical by cemetery within township.

<sup>63</sup> Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 4:89; Spencer P. Mead, "Abstracts of Church Records of the Town of Greenwich," typescript (1913), 64 (calls her Mary Burley).

<sup>64</sup> The marriage took place between 28 June 1814 and 5 September 1814 (see note 69).

<sup>65</sup> Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 76.

<sup>66</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Saratoga, Albany County, New York, roll 6, p. 330.

<sup>67</sup> Cornelius E. Durkee et al., "Grantors in the County Clerk's Office of Saratoga County, N.Y., 1791–1831," manuscript (1904), alphabetically arranged, on microfilm at New York State Library.

<sup>68</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, roll 27, p. 1146; 1810 U.S. Census, Greenfield, roll 35, p. 845, with two males 0–10, two males 10–16, two males 16–26, one male 45 and over, two females 0–10, one female 10–16, three females 16–26, and one female 26–45.

<sup>69</sup> *Independent American* (Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York), 9 November 1814, p. 3, col. 4; digital image, *Early American Newspapers, Series I*, at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*. The petition of Abiah Mead, dated 5 September 1814, names eight underage children of Eldad Garnsey, deceased (William A. D. Eardeley, *Abstracts of Wills, Administrations, and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835*, online database, *NewEnglandAncestors.org*). Her maiden name is given as Abiah Strickland in Judith L. Young-Thayer, *The 2005 Garnsey-Guernsey-Gurnsey Genealogical Dictionary* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2005), 335–36, which does not show her marriage to Josiah Mead nor her date or place of death. On 28 June 1814 she was still Abiah Garnsey, widow (*ibid.*, 336).

<sup>70</sup> Hugh Hastings, *Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York 1783–1821*, 4 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: J. B. Lyon, 1901–02), 1:662.

Josiah Mead moved to Clearfield Co., Pa., between 25 June 1816, when he took an inventory at Greenfield,<sup>[71]</sup> and Nov. 1817, when he was living in a log cabin in Clearfield Co.<sup>[72]</sup> The 1820 census of Pike, Clearfield Co., shows Josiah Mead as head of a household with one male 0–10, one male 10–16, one male 16–26, one male 45 and over, two females 10–16, and one female 45 and over (perhaps a third wife).<sup>[73]</sup> In 1830 Josiah Mead, age 60–70, was living alone in Clearfield Co.<sup>[74]</sup> Josiah Mead's will, dated 15 March 1738, proved 7 Feb. 1840,<sup>[75]</sup> mentioned "my children" but named only those who were to have amounts deducted from their portions: Amanda Morey, Elisabeth, Sarah (deceased), Anny, Mercy, and Lucy. Smith Mead was to be executor,<sup>[76]</sup> and John Mead was one of the witnesses.

- iii. HANNAH MEAD, b. 28 March 1764; m. Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, 17 March 1784 JOSEPH MEAD.<sup>[77]</sup> He was the Joseph Mead listed at Greenfield in 1800 and 1810.<sup>[78]</sup> Apparently this family later moved to Williamson, Wayne Co., N.Y.<sup>[79]</sup>
- iv. ABIGAIL MEAD, b. 26 May 1766; m. Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, 14 Feb. 1793 DANIEL DENTON,<sup>[80]</sup> who d. by 30 Aug. 1823 when administra-

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<sup>71</sup> Eardeley, *Abstracts of Wills* [note 69].

<sup>72</sup> James W. Silver, ed., "Frontier Days: An Autobiographical Sketch of Chauncey Brockway," *Pennsylvania History* 25 (1958):137–61 at 137, 140.

<sup>73</sup> 1820 U.S. Census, Pike, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, roll 98, p. 305, seven names above was a Smith Mead, and there was a John Mead on the previous page. The presence of only five children in Josiah Mead's household in 1820 suggests that the Garnsey children were not there. As is evident from the 1810 census (see note 68), Josiah Mead must have had underage children living in 1820. Abiah had eight children under 21 in 1814 (see note 69), and no connection to Pennsylvania is shown in the entries for her children in Young-Thayer, *Garnsey Genealogical Dictionary* [note 69]. These factors suggest that the female 45 and over in Josiah Mead's household in 1820 was not Abiah (Strickland?) (Garnsey) Mead.

<sup>74</sup> 1830 U.S. Census, Fox, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, roll 161, p. 243, again with a Smith Mead on the same page.

<sup>75</sup> Clearfield County Wills, A:69–71.

<sup>76</sup> Smith Mead may have been Josiah Mead's oldest son. In 1850 Smith Mead was listed as age 65, born Connecticut (1850 U.S. Census, Fox, Elk County, Pennsylvania, roll 776, p. 312). Elk County was created from Clearfield, Jefferson, and McKean Counties in 1843.

<sup>77</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 63], 4:90; Mead, "Church Records of Greenwich" [note 63], 64. This Joseph Mead is not in Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2]. Descendant Susan Davis cites a record by this couple's granddaughter to confirm the identity of Hannah (Mead) Mead (email from Susan Merrill Davis to the author, dated June 28, 2007, stating "Thankful Loretta Tanner (my 3rd great grandmother) was proxy for Hannah Mead on Aug 2, 1875 for her endowment in the Endowment House [in Salt Lake City]. The granddaughter included the exact date of Hannah Mead's birthday [i.e., date of birth] and that she married Joseph Mead." While endowment records are not completely reliable, a granddaughter would probably know who her grandparents were.

<sup>78</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, roll 27, p. 1146; 1810 U.S. Census, Greenfield, roll 35, p. 854.

<sup>79</sup> Based on detailed family records in the possession of Susan Davis (see note 77).

<sup>80</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 63], 4:92; Mead, "Church Records of Greenwich" [note 63], 67.

- tion was granted on his estate to John M. Denton [his son].<sup>[81]</sup> She was called Abigail Denton in her father's 1805 will.
- v. NATHANIEL MEAD, b. 4 Nov. 1768; d. probably in Saratoga Co., 20 May 1819 age 50.<sup>[82]</sup> He was head of a household in the 1810 census of Greenfield with one male 16–26, one male 26–45, and one female 26–45.<sup>[83]</sup>
  - vi. JOHN MEAD, b. say 1771; mentioned in his father's 1805 will. No John Mead the right age has been found in the Federal censuses of New York State.
  - vii. BETSEY MEAD, b. say 1774; m. Greenwich 18 Jan. 1801 BENJAMIN PALMER,<sup>[84]</sup> b. ca. 1733, d. before 5 May 1801, son of Daniel and Barbary (\_\_\_\_) Palmer.<sup>[85]</sup> Her father's 1805 will makes special provisions for Betsey Palmer, widow, "the use and Improvement of my Shop and Garden spot adjoining the same, the keeping of a Cow Winter and Summer . . . also firewood for one fire during the time she continues a widow . . . also Fifty Dollars to be to her and her heirs and assigns forever, said fifty Dollars is not to be paid her until she quits the shop and relinquishes her claim to keeping sd. Cow & firewood." Congregational membership records show that Benjamin and Betsey had a posthumous daughter Elizabeth, who married Arza Banks.<sup>[86]</sup> Her first cousin, Demas Mead, quitclaimed to Arza Banks an interest in land that had belonged to Nathaniel Mead [her grandfather] on 11 March 1824.<sup>[87]</sup>
  - viii. THOMAS MEAD, b. ca. 1777; d. Greenwich in Sept. 1827 age 50,<sup>[88]</sup> weighing 350 lbs.<sup>[89]</sup> He m. Greenwich 5 Aug. 1798 MATILDA PECK,<sup>[90]</sup> daughter of Ephraim Peck,<sup>[91]</sup> d. Greenwich Dec. 1810.<sup>[92]</sup> In 1809 Thomas and his father gave a

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<sup>81</sup> Stamford District Probate, 12:331; 13:34. Widow Abigail Denton was mentioned in the probate.

<sup>82</sup> *Saratoga Sentinel* death notice dated 26 May 1819 in Cornelius E. Durkee, "Index to Marriage and Death Notices in the *Saratoga Sentinel*, 1819–1837," typescript (1870), 50, at New York State Library.

<sup>83</sup> 1810 U.S. Census, Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, roll 35, p. 845.

<sup>84</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 63], 4:95; Mead, "Church Records of Greenwich" [note 63], 69.

<sup>85</sup> Horace Wilbur Palmer, *Palmer Families in America*, 2 vols. (Neshanic, N.J.: Neshanic Printing Co., 1966), 1:57, which mentions letters of administration to his widow dated 5 May 1801, citing Stamford District Probate, 9:361.

<sup>86</sup> Joel Hervey Linsley, *Catalogue of Members, Commemorative Discourse, Delivered on the Occasion of Meeting for the Last Time in the Old House of Worship of the Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Dec. 5, 1858* (New York: John A. Gray, 1860), 32, Elizabeth Banks, wife of Arza Banks, daughter of Benjamin Palmer, admitted September 21, 1828 by Rev. Noah C. Saxton.

<sup>87</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 20:780. Demas Mead will be treated in Part 3 of this article.

<sup>88</sup> *Connecticut Courant*, 17 September 1827, p. 3, col. 4, in *Early American Ancestors, Series I*, at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*. His birth year is estimated from his age at death.

<sup>89</sup> *Deaths Reported in the Boston Recorder & Telegraph, 1827 and 1828*, online database at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*.

<sup>90</sup> Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 63], 4:95; Mead, "Church Records of Greenwich" [note 63], 69.

<sup>91</sup> Darius Peck, *A Genealogical Account of the Descendants in the Male Line of William Peck* (Hudson, N.Y.: Bryan & Goeltz, 1877), 75.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 75, which says her husband Thomas Mead "died there July 1827."



quitclaim deed to John R. Cozine.<sup>[93]</sup> Thomas was in the 1810 census of Greenwich.<sup>[94]</sup> In 1818 Thomas was the executor of his father's estate. On 7 Nov 1820, Thomas Mead gave a deed to Demas Mead, based on a note of hand.<sup>[95]</sup> The index of Greenwich deeds show Thomas Mead giving quitclaim deeds to Richard Mead in 1821 and John M. Denton [his nephew] in 1822; and a lease and quitclaim deed to Demus Mead [his nephew] in 1823.<sup>[96]</sup>

**5. JOHN<sup>6</sup> MEAD** (*Abigail<sup>5</sup> Mead, Josiah<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), was born at Greenwich 24 January 1753, and died at Norwich, Chenango County, New York 1 September 1820.<sup>[97]</sup> He married at Greenwich 17 December 1783, **ELIZABETH GREEN**.<sup>[98]</sup> She was born at Greenwich 18 June 1759, daughter of Reuben Green, Jr.,<sup>[99]</sup> and died at Norwich, Chenango County, 10 March 1844.<sup>[100]</sup>

John's pension file includes a record torn from his family Bible. According to the testimony of his widow Elizabeth Mead on 7 July 1840, the record was in the handwriting of her husband John Mead (except the last three entries) and was in his possession at his death:

Josiah Mead died in the [*sic*] 17\_\_ [probably 1780]  
Abigail Mead the wife of Josiah Mead died in 1787 [or 1777]  
August [date unclear] Elizabeth Lyon Died in the Year 1787<sup>[101]</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 16:480–81.

<sup>94</sup> 1810 U.S. Census, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 338.

<sup>95</sup> Greenwich Deeds, 19:432.

<sup>96</sup> Greenwich Deeds Index [FHL 0,004,311].

<sup>97</sup> Widow Elizabeth's deposition in Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872. One of the depositions is from Mary Green, 15 June 1840, taken in Greenwich. "Personally appeared Mary Green . . . in her seventy first year of age, says that she was present at the marriage of John Mead and Elizabeth Green. To the best of her recollection, it was soon after the revolutionary war. They were married at my father's house, viz. John Green." A John Green was appointed guardian of Elizabeth Green, daughter of Reuben Green, Jr., deceased, on 21 August 1771 (Stamford District Probate, 4:457). This was the same year that Mary's grandfather Reuben Green died, and mentioned his granddaughter Betty Green, daughter of his son Reuben, deceased, in his will, along with his other children, including John Green (the uncle who became Elizabeth's guardian), and his granddaughter Mary Green, daughter of John Green (ibid., 4:433). It would make sense that Elizabeth would have been married from her guardian's house. Tying her further to this family is the 1787 probate record of Phebe Green, an unmarried daughter of Reuben Green the elder, and thus an aunt to Elizabeth (Green) Mead. Among those listed on the receipt of heirs was John Mead, Jr., Elizabeth's husband (Stamford District Probate, 6:40).

<sup>100</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872.

<sup>101</sup> This may be Elizabeth Marshall who married Daniel Lyon at Greenwich on 26 August 1736 (Barbour Collection, citing Greenwich Vital Records, 1:67 and ER [Book of Early Records]:216). She was possibly a sister of Abigail (Marshall) Mead, although she is shown as the child of John and Elizabeth (Lyon) Marshall in Robert B. Miller, *Lyon Memorial, New York Families Descended from the Immigrant Thomas Lyon, of Rye* (Detroit, Mich.: William Graham Printing Co., 1907), 53. Elizabeth Lyon was the third wife of John<sup>1</sup> Marshall (John Bradley Arthaud, *Enigmas #13: Was John Rockwell of Stamford, Connecticut, and Rye, New York, Married Twice?* *The American Genealogist* 77 [2002]:104–09 at 108–09), whose son by his first

Abigail Mead was Born in the Year 1729  
 August 3 Charitey Mead was Born in the Year 1743  
 January 24 John Mead was Born in the Year 1753  
 June 18 Elizabeth Mead the Wife of John Mead Born 1759  
 December 17 John Mead and Elizabeth Green married 1783  
 July 30 Phebe Mead was Born in the Year 1785  
 April 8 Anne Mead was Born in the Year 1786  
 January 25 William Mead Was Born in the Year 1788  
 April 25 Abigail Mead Was Born in the Year 1790  
 March 26 Mary Mead Was Born in the Year 1792  
 May 22 Betsey Mead Was Born in the Year 179\_ [torn]  
 May 4 Charlotte Mead Was Born in the Year 1799  
 March 29 John Green Mead Born in the Year 1802 [last digit unclear]  
 July 20 day Thomas Mead Born in the Year 1804  
 And in a different hand:  
 Abigail Mead Died in the year 1808  
 Charity Mead died in the year 1820  
 September the first  
 John Mead died in the year 1820.

According to the testimony of his widow, John Mead was a private in the Connecticut line, and he served in Lt. Col. Hobby's regiment for eight months in 1776. He was taken prisoner when Fort Washington was taken and held for about a year. His widow was not certain of his other service, but he was still in the service in 1782.<sup>[102]</sup> One service record found is for a John Mead 3rd, drummer in Capt. Abraham Mead's company, serving for six days in a march toward New York on the occasion of the alarm of April 1775, and serving again in Capt. Matthew Mead's Co. from 13 August to 25 September 1776 in the Ninth Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. John Mead. However, a letter in this John's pension file identifies the drummer as the son of Col. John Mead.<sup>[103]</sup> Another John Mead was a private in Capt. Jesse Bell's Co., from 12 August to 8 September 1776 in the same regiment.<sup>[104]</sup>

During the summer of 1776, Lt. Col. Thomas Hobby of Greenwich did serve Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, "ordered to be raised in May, '76" and "In Nov. most of the Regt. was sent across to assist in defending Fort Washington, which on the fall of the Fort, Nov. 16, was captured with the entire garrison." Rolls of all the companies, except one whose captain was from

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wife must have been the John Marshall who married Abigail Banks and had Abigail (Marshall) Mead.

<sup>102</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872; Nelson B. Tiffany, *Revolutionary War Veterans, Chenango County, New York*, 4 vols. (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1998), 3:709.

<sup>103</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872.

<sup>104</sup> *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the I. War of the Revolution. II War of 1812. III. Mexican War* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1889), 11, 456–57.

Litchfield, are published with notations for each person as to whether they were prisoners. No John Mead appears in any company.<sup>[105]</sup>

Based on place of birth given for his children in the 1850 census (see below), John Mead and family moved between 1792 and 1799 from Greenwich to Norwich in present-day Chenango County, New York [set off from Tioga County in 1798].

A John Mead is said to have gone to Tompkins County in 1794 from Chenango County, and his land was occupied by his sons in 1814.<sup>[106]</sup> This may be interpreted to mean that John<sup>6</sup> Mead lived for a few years in what later became Tompkins County [created 1817] before settling at Norwich. Elizabeth (Smith) Mead's sister Hannah (Smith) Rouse and husband John Rouse also went to Tompkins County, New York after the Revolution.<sup>[107]</sup> As John Mead Junr., he was enumerated at Greenwich in the 1790 census,<sup>[108]</sup> and as John Mead at Norwich in the 1800, 1810, and 1820 censuses.<sup>[109]</sup>

On 7 July 1840, Benjamin Cook of Norwich deposed, saying he had married Charlotte, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mead, that Elizabeth had been living with him since John died at Norwich 1 September 1820, and that he had had the family Bible for about twenty years.<sup>[110]</sup>

Children of John<sup>6</sup> and Elizabeth (Green) Mead;<sup>[111]</sup> based on the 1850 census, children i–iv born in Connecticut, children vii–ix born in New York:

- i. PHEBE<sup>7</sup> MEAD, b. 30 July 1785; m. \_\_\_\_\_ SPARKS.
- ii. ANNE MEAD, b. 8 April 1786; m. \_\_\_\_\_ MARBLE.
- iii. WILLIAM MEAD, b. 25 Jan. 1788; d. 28 March 1838, age 50 years, 2 months, 3 days, bur. Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, Lansing, Tompkins Co., N.Y.;<sup>[112]</sup> m. BETSEY \_\_\_\_\_, b. ca. 1793, d. 24 May 1815 age 22, bur. with William. They were probably the parents of John M. Mead, mentioned as a grandson of Revolutionary soldier John Mead.<sup>[113]</sup>

<sup>105</sup> Ibid., 414–23. In 1785 John Mead Jr. (evidently John<sup>6</sup> Mead; see last sentence of note 99) and Nathaniel Mead Jr. witnessed the will of Col. Thomas Hobby in Greenwich (Stamford District Probate, 8:85).

<sup>106</sup> John H. Selkreg, *Landmarks of Tompkins County* (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1894), 332–33, mentioning John's grandson, John M. Mead.

<sup>107</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Rouse, S23396.

<sup>108</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Norwalk and Stamford, Fairfield, County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 328.

<sup>109</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Norwich, Chenango County, New York, roll 28, p. 790; 1810 U.S. Census, Norwich, roll 26, p. 221; 1820 U.S. Census, Norwich, roll 66, p. 377. There were others Meads at Norwich in these censuses.

<sup>110</sup> Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872.

<sup>111</sup> Birth dates from the family Bible record in John Mead's pension file [note 24]. The daughters' married names appear in a list of Elizabeth's eight surviving children both on a document dated 5 August 1844, requesting a final payment, and on the back of the pension file jacket, dated 26 October 1844. Son William is not listed.

<sup>112</sup> [www.nytopmki.org/cemeteries/tcem051.htm](http://www.nytopmki.org/cemeteries/tcem051.htm) (accessed 19 February 2009). This age is an exact match to the birth date given in the pension file.

<sup>113</sup> Selkreg, *Landmarks of Tompkins County* [note 106], 333.

- iv. ABIGAIL MEAD, b. 25 April 1790; m. CASSIUS BROOKS, b. N.Y. ca. 1794,<sup>[114]</sup> son of Thomas and Lucy (\_\_\_\_) Brooks.<sup>[115]</sup>
- v. MARY “POLLY” MEAD,<sup>[116]</sup> b. 16 March 1792.
- vi. BETSEY MEAD, b. 22 May 1797(?); m. \_\_\_\_\_ BROWN.
- vii. CHARLOTTE MEAD, b. 4 May 1799; m. BENJAMIN COOK, b. R.I. ca. 1793.<sup>[117]</sup>
- viii. JOHN GREEN MEAD, b. 29 March 1801; d. 1878, bur. Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, Lansing;<sup>[118]</sup> m. ELIZABETH MCGOVERN, b. N.J. 1805, d. 1878, bur. with John.<sup>[119]</sup> In the 1850 census of Lansing were John Mead, 50, born Chenango Co. [*sic*], with Elizabeth, 46, born N.J.<sup>[120]</sup>
- ix. THOMAS MEAD, b. 20 July 1804.

(to be continued)

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<sup>114</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Plymouth, Chenango County, New York, roll 487, p. 27.

<sup>115</sup> Tiffany, *Revolutionary Veterans of Chenango County* [note 102], 1:147, says Abigail was a daughter of Amos Mead (see note 109), but 3:708 shows Amos Mead had no daughter named Mary and no daughter who married a Brooks.

<sup>116</sup> Called both Mary and Polly in John Mead’s pension file. Tiffany, *Revolutionary Veterans of Chenango County* [note 102], 3:709, says Mary married \_\_\_\_ Head, but this probably was a misreading of Mead.

<sup>117</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, North Norwich, Chenango County, New York, roll 487, p. 220.

<sup>118</sup> [www.nytopmki.org/Asbury3.htm](http://www.nytopmki.org/Asbury3.htm) (accessed 19 February 2009): John Mead, 1800–1878, and Elizabeth (McGovern) Mead, 1805–1878.

<sup>119</sup> Her birthplace is from the 1850 census (see note 117).

<sup>120</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Lansing, Tompkins County, New York, roll 605, p. 188.

## *Review of Books and CDs\**

*A Useful Friend: A Companion to the Joshua Hempstead Diary, 1711–1758*, by Patricia M. Schaefer (New London, Conn.: New London County Historical Society, 2008. 289 pp., maps, indexes. Soft cover \$25.00 plus \$5.00 shipping). Order from New London County Historical Society, [www.newlondonhistory.org](http://www.newlondonhistory.org).

One of the essential sources for New London, Connecticut, and environs (including the North Fork of Long Island) is the diary of Joshua Hempstead (1678–1758). First published in 1901, the diary was reprinted in 1985 and again in 1999, with a new index and format. This *Companion* gives us the background material needed to understand the diary entries, with examples. And as the author points out, it can be used by itself as an introduction to life in colonial Connecticut. The table of contents has the following sections: (1) Joshua Hempstead's Family; (2) Articles on Setting the Scene, People, Religion, Government, Judicial System, Military, Land, Agriculture, Daily Life, Trade, and Travel; (3) Gazetteers and Maps; (4) Subject Index to the *Diary*; (5) Glossary; and (6) Appendix.

This book is highly recommended, especially for any library that has a copy of Joshua Hempstead's diary.

*Descendants of Daniel Ray of Plymouth and Salem*, 2 vols., by Joseph W. Ray (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2005 and 2009. indexes. Hard cover, vol. I. xiv + 594 pp., \$53.95, vol. II, x + 655 pp., \$55.00, shipping included.). Order from Joseph W. Ray, 2740 Vassar Place, Columbus, OH 43221; [ray4ua@columbus.rr.com](mailto:ray4ua@columbus.rr.com).

This thoroughly researched and documented work is a classic New England genealogy, the first volume treating descendants of Daniel and Bethia (\_\_\_\_) Ray for six generations, listing the children of the seventh. The second volume treats the seventh generation and naming children of the eighth, and two more volumes in the series are in preparation. A fifth volume will treat other Ray/Rea families of early New England.

Volume I begins with a list of the various Ray families (under various spellings), a cautious analysis of possible English connections, and a discussion of Daniel's arrival in Plymouth by 1630 and subsequent residence in Salem. Then beginning with Daniel<sup>1</sup>, biographies of male descendants treat data under various headings such as real estate, community involvement, military service, probate, and several others. Male children to be continued have *Register*-style numbers.

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<sup>1</sup> Unsigned reviews are by the editor. **NOTE:** The telephone number for ordering books and CDs from NEHGS is 888-296-3447. It appeared incorrectly in the January 2009 *Register*.

No daughters' children are listed. Evidently every scintilla of evidence is included, in well-written and efficient discussions.

The author has used a compact system of source references, in-text citations using three or four-letter keys to sources that are fully cited in the list of references at the end. While compared with footnotes, this certainly saves an enormous amount of space, but it is not as convenient for the reader. And any commentary on a source or tangential matter would necessarily have to appear in the text. The use of postal codes rather than old-style abbreviations for states and the use of three-letter abbreviations of months with no period do not save much space.

When relevant, the author treats the participation of subjects in various events, for instance, Daniel<sup>3</sup> Ray's family during the witchcraft debacle in the 1690s, Abel<sup>5</sup> Ray's role in the conflict between New Hampshire and New York over Vermont, and Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> Ray's perilous maritime adventures. A short introduction to each generation summarizes characteristics of the families covered, like participation in military service and migration patterns.

Since the author spelled all names as "Ray," even though many families did not use that spelling, anyone working on Rea or similarly spelled surname (even Wray) with a possible New England connection should consult this work.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

*Jacob's Well: A Case for Rethinking Family History*, by Joseph A. Amato (St. Paul, Minn.: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2008. xvi + 279 pp., illus., and notes. Hard cover \$32.95). Order from [www.shop.mnhs.org](http://www.shop.mnhs.org).

Books interpreting the lives of one's own ancestors are in vogue, and each one turns out differently. This one turned out very well. The author, a university history professor, was brought up in an extended family in the Midwest. He is descended from a "typical multi-ethnic, undistinguished, and poor North American family." He writes engagingly about his family, using them to describe the circumstances of time and place. He regards family history as a "way to know our selves and our times."

The author's multi-ethnic background includes a prosperous Acadian couple, Pierre and Marguerite Boudrot, exiled in 1755 to Raynham, Massachusetts, where the name became Boodry. Not surprisingly, their descendants married Yankee girls (in the author's line, at least), coming down to the author's grandmother. In four generations her Boodry ancestors moved from Massachusetts to Maine to upstate New York to Wisconsin. The author asks why were they always moving and always poor. His answer is that too many children and not enough good land kept people moving westwards. And with each move, his ancestors seem to have arrived "too late with too little." Much of this fine book applies to many of our own ancestors!

*The Descendants of William Hartwell, Concord Settler, Through Five Generations*, by Joy Hartwell Peach (Foxborough, Mass.: Hartwells of America, 2007. xxx + 596 pages, index. Cloth \$50.00, shipping \$6.50). Order from David Hartwell Webber, Hartwells of America, 1124 Main St., Dunstable, MA 01827-1111; [www.hartwell.org/newbookorder.htm](http://www.hartwell.org/newbookorder.htm).

This update of earlier Hartwell genealogies corrects some serious errors, e.g., John<sup>2</sup> Hartwell did not marry sisters. It adds much new information, and documents it all carefully. Females are often continued through the grandchildren of Hartwell women. The thoughtful introduction is well worth reading. There are three appendices, one of them discussing the probable ancestry of the immigrant William.

In its coverage it is a classic genealogy, but some innovations need comment. The numbering system is unique but not difficult. While each descendant has a number, the numbers in each generation begin with 1. Thus we have 1.1, 1.2, etc., in the first generation and 4.1 through 4.155, etc., in the fourth generation. Once understood, it is easy to follow. When a new individual was discovered and renumbering required, it was only necessary to renumber a single generation.

While documentation is extensive, the author used three different methods, in-text abbreviations in parentheses, in-text full citations in a smaller font, and notes at the end of many sketches that provide reasoning and/or tangential detail. The method uses less space than footnotes, but gives the pages a somewhat cluttered look. The only real problem is the use of the same abbreviations for multiple sources, e.g., “AVR” represents vital records of eight different towns. Although there is a key to the abbreviations, there is no bibliography.

This book will be valuable for anyone with Hartwell connections.

— Helen Schatvet Ullmann

*Guide to Diaries in the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections*, by the NEHGS Special Collections Staff (Boston: NEHGS, 2008. xv + 103 pp., indexes. Soft cover, \$9.95, shipping \$5.00). Order from NEHGS, [NewEnglandAncestors.org](http://NewEnglandAncestors.org); tel: 888-296-3447.

In the extensive R. Stanton Avery Special Collections at the New England Historic Genealogical Society are the 332 diaries listed here, some of them running to several volumes. While most are from New England, there are others from elsewhere in the United States and even some from foreign countries. Typescripts of original diaries are included, even if NEHGS does not own the original or the original has been published.

Each diary is unique. Besides recording family and social life, diaries may focus on various subjects, church and political matters, farming and military

activities, and often seafaring voyages. They may include clippings and letters. Some are illustrated. And weather is, of course, a perennial topic.

Anyone researching a specific town or area would do well to check the place index. A diarist may well have mentioned acquaintances or business associates. It would also be a good idea to read through the name index from time to time. In fact, it would be worth browsing through the whole book. The description of a diary that you would not think of looking for in the online catalog may seem very relevant to your research.

Some of the diaries are available on the NEHGS website. For others, if a member cannot visit the library in person, NEHGS Research Services can help.

– *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*





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